THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Twenty Pages

BOSTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1930—VOL. XXII, NO. 251

ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

ITALY STARTS RELIEF PLANS FOR 200,000

Duce Pushes Doleless Scheme to Meet Nation's Growing Unemployment

VAST PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAM FLOATED

Millions to Be Spent on Roads, Railways, Airdromes, Schools and Dwelling Houses

Unlike France, which, instead of facing unemployment, is actually importing foreign labor in considerable numbers, some of the European nations are making strenuous efforts to keep the employment situation under control. Of these Italy is aiming at what may prove to be the most thorough handling of the problem. Personally directed by Signor Mussolini, public works schemes calculated to employ 200,000 at a cost to the government of nearly $84,000,000, have been approved, and will involve work on roads, railways, airdromes, schools and other public undertakings.

Another nation much concerned over the problem is Greece, where labor is making attempts to get the Government interested in an unemployment fund. So far, however, the need for any such expedient seems uncertain, particularly as a large number of foreign workers are employed on various undertakings.

By PAUL CREMONA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME—Benito Mussolini, the Italian Prime Minister, is personally attending to the problem of unemployment, and an extensive program of public works, which will provide occupation for about 200,000 men and will cost the Italian Treasury several hundred million lire, has been approved by the Government and local authorities.

That the gravity of the unemployment problem is being seriously felt in Italy may be gathered from the fact that while ordinarily the summer months record the lowest number of people out of work, this year the number of unemployed has been gradually rising even during the summer months. At the end of July the total number of registered unemployed was 342,000, compared with 322,000 on June 30 last and 200,000 on July 31, 1929.

Doles Decried

The policy adopted by the Fascist Government to combat unemployment is to favor undertakings of public works of recognized utility and to avoid as much as possible subsidies to people out of work. The method followed in Great Britain and Germany of granting doles does not appear to be economically sound to Fascist experts, because, in addition to forming a class of professional un-

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List of Workless in France Found Close to Nil Mark

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—France's freedom from unemployment problems is apparent from figures published concerning the number of people receiving unemployment aid from the Government and the number of foreign workers entering France. Statistics indicating the unemployed appear microscopic in comparison with those of other countries. Less than 1000 are without work and receiving government aid and the number appears to be gradually diminishing, since returns for the current week indicate only 904 without jobs as compared with 928 in the previous week. Only 669 men and 235 women are listed.

In addition to the large number of foreign workers regularly employed in France, almost every week shows increased immigration. Between Sept. 8 and Sept. 13, 2702 industrial workers were brought into the country, in addition to a large number of agricultural laborers—the exact number cannot yet be determined. Industrial immigrants included 861 Italians, 395 Portuguese, 336 Poles, and 35 Germans.

In striking contrast with the welcome offered to agricultural and industrial workers is the proposal to ban the employment of foreign musicians. This is being advoated for reasons which have no bearing on the general economic situation, but which are peculiar to the musical unions. The installation of sound film equipment to an increasing extent in French theaters has resulted in numerous orchestras being dispensed with. In view of the decreased opportunities for French musicians and the large number of foreigners now playing in France, the ban on foreign musicians meets with wide approval. One American orchestra has been prevented from fulfilling its contracts.

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League Discusses Minority Issue; U.S. Joining Court May Be Stayed

Much Constructive Work Is Being Carried On by Committees at Geneva—Interest Centers in Most-Favored Nation Clause

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—In three fields of the League of Nations' activity, the political, economic and juridical committees of the Assembly on Sept. 20 carried forward conciliatory and constructive work.

The debate upon the delicate minorities' issue continued to occupy the sixth committee. August Zaleski and Dr. Voyiolav Marinkowitch, representing Poland and Jugoslavia, both of which contain minority groups which are among the most complicated difficulties of Europe, presented arguments opposing any change in the existing procedure in the League's protection of the rights of minorities. Erich Koch-Weser, Germany, in delivering a final word on behalf of the power which is the chief defender of minorities, merely presented a resolution urging that the present machinery for safeguarding discontented groups be tightened and speeded up.

Therefore the annual minorities debate of the League of Nations ended quite near to an agreement in substance between the two opposed groups of states.

Noel Buxton, Great Britain, stressed the necessity of granting justice to European minorities, lest peace be disturbed. Sir Robert Borden, Canada, and Giuseppe Motta, Switzerland, pointed to the successful solution of minorities' problems in their respective countries.

Though it was clear that Germany and Hungary on the one hand and Poland and the Little Entente on the other are prepared to await further experience with the methods adopted by the League Council at Madrid, which make the Council the court of last resort for minority complaints, it was also apparent that Germany and Hungary at no distant date will directly demand a permanent minorities commission. It is thought Great Britain may support this attempt to furnish minority groups with a continuing office where their grievances may be aired. But France, Italy, Poland and the Little Entente are opposed to a permanent commission on the grounds that it will incite groups to propagate unreal grievances.

The second commission of the Assembly opened an interesting discus-

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HOOVER TO OPEN NEW ENGLAND'S BIG POWER UNIT

President in White House Will Send Water Through Turbines in Vermont

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt.—The pressure of President Hoover's hand on a golden key in the White House on Sept. 30 figuratively will release 216,000 horses from the depths of an eight-mile artificiau lake near here and send them rushing through four massive turbines, officially opening New England's latest and largest hydroelectric plant which will carry power into at least four New England states.

Over a 700-mile circuit, the impulse supplied by the President's hand will dart from Washington to a point on the Connecticut River known as Fifteen Mile Falls, midway between Littleton, N. H., and this city, where public officials from four states and 250 municipalities to which the New England Power Association supplies service, will be gathered for the dedication ceremonies arranged by the New England Power Association, into the electric utility system of which this new unit will fit as an important link.

At the plant, huge generators—the rotors of which weigh some 200 tons, are as large as Ferris wheels, and yet are so finely balanced that they retain their equipoise on a steel ball no bigger than a good-sized walnut—will begin to spin, turning the power of rushing waters into electrical energy, when the circuit is completed by the President. This vast electrical power extracted from harnessed waters will, in turn, be switched into new channels in the shape of mile on mile of high tension wires stretching across country to supply light and power to New England communities, when Frank D. Comerford, president of the New England Power Association, issues the order which will vitalize the lines of the system.

Likewise participating in the ceremony at Fifteen Mile Falls, it is expected, will be Governors Frank G. Allen of Massachusetts, Charles W. Tobey of New Hampshire, John E. Weeks of Vermont, and Norman Case of Rhode Island. Mayors and selectmen of numerous cities and towns, members of public utilities commissions, public service executives and engineers from all parts of the country, bankers, manufacturers and

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

French Budget Cut Widely Approved

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—The decisive step taken by the French Cabinet in putting an end to progressive increase in the budget, which has been the rule for many years, is generally applauded, even by certain parties of the Opposition. It is only fair to state, however, that the budget still has a long road to travel.

For the first time in the history of the French Republic, the budget drawn up for 1931-1932 shows a diminution in estimated expenditures over that of the previous year. This is the fruit of various vigorous campaigns conducted throughout the summer vacation to oblige Ministers of all departments to cut down their requirements. The new budget of 50,100,000,000 francs, about $2,004,000,000, is 298,000,000 francs less than that of the current year.

The budget must, however, face a long ordeal in parliamentary debates.

Whether French people are so convinced of the need for national economy that Parliamentarians seeking reelection will consider it advisable to support the Government program of economy remains to be seen.

Service of the public debt calls for about two-fifths of the total budget and is the largest main classification of expenditures. Payment of certain obligations hitherto included in the budget has been transferred to the sinking fund established at the time of the reform in French finances.

HOARDED GOLD FOUND HALTER ON PROSPERITY

Billions Frozen in Banks and Undistributed Corporation Surpluses

Two more evidences of the potential purchasing power held in check only by a lack of confidence are presented in two stories in the day's news Sept. 20.

In Cleveland, Kenneth C. Hogate, of Dow, Jones & Co., speaking at the opening of the new quarters of the Cleveland Stock Exchange declared, "Billions of dollars held as corporation surpluses today stand in the way of a revival of prosperity."

"If the corporations of this country would disgorge themselves of their surplus cash and pay it to its rightful owners—the stockholders—a sum which might approach $4,000,000,000 would flow into the channels of trade and frozen cash would be put to work for the alleviation of unemployment and the stimulation of business."

At the same time the Financial World points out an increase in the wealth of workers of 300 per cent in 24 years. Individual deposits in all banks increased from $8,916,000,000 in 1906 to $53,852,000,000 in 1929. Mutual savings banks deposits in the same period expanded from $2,908,700,000 to $9,145,900,000 in 1930. The World says "the nation has stored up a residuum of wealth which is simply waiting on the restoration of confidence to release it for our further commercial expansion.

CLEVELAND—Corporate surpluses should be released and utilized as a business stimulant according to Kenneth C. Hogate, vice-president and general manager of Dow, Jones & Co., speaking at a luncheon marking the opening of the new quarters of the Cleveland Stock Exchange.

"There has been such a reaction from the period of frozen inventories in 1920-1921," Mr. Hogate said, "as to work a transformation in finance, the significance of which is very little appreciated. In nine years we have traveled the long road from frozen inventories to frozen cash.

"In the Federal Reserve report of brokers' loans, it is shown that 'others' last fall lent $4,000,000,000, or half of the total. Unquestionably most of this $4,000,000,000 came from corporations. They placed it on call at 15 and 20 per cent when stocks were booming and vanished with it at the crash. But the money is still there. Most of it is surplus.

"Ignored is the fact that the inarticulate stockholder scattered over the country is the real owner of this surplus. He buys the stock of a corporation in good times and quite likely pays a premium because that corporation is rich in cash assets. In periods of declining business these corpora-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

GERMAN SABOTAGE LAID TO GOVERNMENT

THE HAGUE, Netherlands (AP)—Robert W. Bonynge, American agent of the Tripartite Claims Commission, during the meeting Sept. 19 of the mixed German-American commission forthe examination of American war claims made the charge that actions of German agents in the United States which caused loss to property holders were due to orders of the German Government.

Mr. Bonynge said he based the charge upon a telegram dated Jan. 26, 1915, from the German Minister of Foreign Affairs ordering German agents to commit sabotage in America and Canada. He did not disclose the name of the addressee.

Recalling that a large number of explosions had occurred about that date and drawing attention to an admission by German agents, Mr. Bonynge challenged the German statement that the order was not to have been carried out excepting in case of war between Germany and America.

WILL BRIANDISM RIVAL LEAGUE? EUROPE WONDERS

German Public Declared Uneasy at Prospect of Hitlerian Putsch

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Unquestionably importance should be attached to European events of the last few days. There are three outstanding facts that may have great influence on continental politics. First, the agricultural countries have begun to form a bloc irrespective of their diplomatic differences. Second, the German elections have favored extreme parties. Third, a commission to examine the project of European coöperation and report to the Leaue of Nations has been constituted.

The chief point to note about the beginning of the agrarian bloc in Europe is that economic interests are at last regarded as superior to political interests. Actual resolutions may not be particularly helpful but it is significant that former enemies, such as Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria and Jugoslavia, should associate themselves in efforts to improve their lot in common. Necessarily they must forget their grievances against each other and they must believe that it is better to be united economically than divided over territorial claims.

Europe at present is not really one, but two. In the west are industrial nations highly organized. In the south and east and part of the north are agricultural nations poorly organized. Now agricultural Europe sees the need of a general understanding. At the same time industrial Europe is forming trusts, international consortiums and cartels and is becoming unified. Later it will be possible to correlate Europe A and Europe B and make the two halves, which are at present split into many subdivisions, into one whole.

That is what Aristide Briand, by different machinery, tried to do at Geneva. Whether the time is ripe for concrete measures is doubted in many quarters, and it is indisputable that the results of the extremely untimely elections in Germany have thrown cold water on certain enthusiasms. Especially in France and in Poland, the triumph of the so-called National Socialists, who advocate the German brand of Fascism, has checked the movement toward the rapprochement of the peoples.

Led by Adolf Hitler, the Fascists are now the second largest party in the Reichstag, coming immediately after the Social Democrats. Obviously they will exercise considerable influence and it would seem incumbent on the moderate parties [illegible] work in coalition with the Social Democrats if Germany is not to march toward dictatorship. The Reich is menaced to some extent not only by dictatorship of the Right but, since the Communists have greatly gained,

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

Wets, Not Dry Law, Cause Crime, Says W. C. T. U. Leader

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y. — Wets are responsible for crime, racketeering and hypocrisy in the United States rather than the Prohibition Act, according to Mrs. D. Leigh Colvin, New York State president of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, in an address at the 45th annual convention of the Erie County Union at Springvale, near Buffalo, on Sept. 19.

"If the political parties will comply with demands of honest people for law enforcement and honest government, they will have nothing to fear, but if they fail they will learn there are enough decent people in the State and nation to prove that prohibition can be enforced and racketeering driven from the land."

The wet movement is doomed, Mrs. Colvin continued. She predicted that the same united forces which put over the Prohibition Act as nonpartican legislation will rally together again now that politics has crept in and see that the original act is upheld.

"Wealthy men who seek removal of the corporation and income taxes are largely responsible for the huge sums available to the wet cause," she continued. "They see in the addition of a small beer tax the way to remove their own taxes and place them on the shoulders of the working man.

"The wets who tell us the law cannot be enforced, by this very statement encourage lawlessness, and they admit no effort except to accomplish its defeat.

"Disrespect for law has been engendered, not by the prohibition law, but by its foes. They have made men feel that prohibition and other of our laws cannot be retained.

"The wets set out to defeat prohibition by obtaining a wet majority in Congress. They had 128 in the House then. They have 'increased' it down to 51. That is their much-boasted progress. Reverses suffered by dry candidates in some districts at recent primaries amount to little when the nation at large is considered."

RUSSIA COMPLAINS OF PARIS INCIDENT

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW — V. S. Dovaglevsky, Soviet representative at Paris, has made formal protest to the French Government against an incident which occurred at the military parade in Paris on Sept. 6, when the Russian Whites marched in uniform, carrying arms and banners.

Mr. Dovaglevsky asked French authorities to investigate the case and that a repetition of the occurrence be forbidden.

Lincoln, the Volunteer in Black Hawk War

MEMORIAL TO BE UNVEILED AT DIXON, ILL., SEPT. 24 DURING CENTENNIAL

This Unusual Statue of "the Great Emancipator," Depicting Lincoln in His Younger Years, Is the Work of Leonard Crunelle of Chicago. The Memorial Has Been Placed on the Site of the Old Dixon Blockhouse. The Upper Right Picture Is of a Log Cabin, Built in 1836, Which Is Still Standing. Here Lincoln Was Entertained and Margaret Fuller Was Also a Guest. The Size of the Statue of Black Hawk, Chief of the Sacs, Can Be Estimated by Comparison to the Man Seated in Front.

Conservatives in Canada Win on Tariff Vote

House of Commons in Committee Discusses New Schedules

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, Ont.—After three divisions, all resulting in easy victories for the Government, the House of Commons went into committee of ways and means to discuss the new tariff schedule item by item.

The amendment of W. L. Mackenzie King, Opposition leader, condemning high protection as a means of ending unemployment, was lost by 118 to 78, the Farmer and Labor groups abstaining from voting either way. The sub-amendment of E. J. Garland, United Farmers of Alberta, regretting the government failure to make adequate provision for agriculture, and suggesting coöperation and control of credit as a panacea for industrial depression, was overwhelmed by 193 to 23.

The main motion, which constituted indorsement of the Conservative policy, was carried by 121 to 87, four Progressives and the three Labor members voting with the Liberals. In the course of the debate W. D. Euler, former Minister of National Revenue, criticized the "hasty action" of the Government in deciding to lower the 50 per cent empire cotton content requirement in respect to British cotton goods entering under the British preference. Influential cotton manufacturers in Great Britain had told him last year that the cost of raw cotton should be excluded from the provisions of the clause requiring the 50 per cent content.

On the remaining 50 per cent, he said, they were willing that there should be exacted an 80 per cent British content requirement, so that, even in accordance with their own wishes, Canada could have fixed the general requirement at 40 per cent instead of 33 1-3 per cent as provided for in the new schedules.

On going into committee the House discussed the first tariff resolution, the effect of which was to extend the dumping clause of the Customs Act.

J. L. Ralston, former Minister of National Defense, protested against such extension to goods which were otherwise free under the tariff, believing that the change would give the Minister of National Revenue power to fix an arbitrary valuation on articles not now dutiable if it were shown that those goods were being sold in Canada at a price less than Canadian production costs. R. B. Bennett, the Prime Minister, replied that the imposition of a duty was predicted upon the application of the provisions of the statute and upon the fixing of the rate to be imposed. Hitherto, he said, a free article could not be made to pay a "dumping" tax, but as the statute now stood a free article that was dumped into Canada could have the provisions of the statute applied.

In the Senate two bills, the first providing $20,000,000 for unemployment relief, the second known as the anti-dumping act, were passed without amendments.

HEYE'S SUCCESSOR NAMED

BERLIN (AP)—President von Hindenburg on Sept. 20 appointed Gen. Curt von Hammerstein-Equord chief of the Reichswehr or German Home Guard. He succeeds Wilhelm Heye, effective Nov. 30.

Britain's Plane Export Declared Greatest

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

DURING the last few weeks British aircraft firms have received orders worth several hundreds of thousands of pounds, one firm alone participating to the extent of £70,000 (about $350,000).

Britain, it is believed, now heads the list of countries exporting aircraft, the majority being flying boats and light planes.

ENTERPRISE MAY RACE SHAMROCK IN ALIEN WATERS

America's Cup Winner and Yankee Expected to Sail Off Cowes

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEWPORT, R. I.—A yachting invasion of the British Isles in 1931 by one or two of the so-called America's Cup defenders has been inaugurated by a number of members of the New York Yacht Club. The hope is not only to capture a King's Cup now held by the Royal Yacht Squadron, but to regain some of the prestige lost by American racing yachts of major size in their visits abroad during the past 60 or 70 years.

It is understood that the yachts which will join in the expedition are the Yankee, now owned by Frederick H. Prince Jr. of Boston, and the Enterprise, which it is expected will be taken over within the next few weeks by a member of the syndicate that built the new world's yachting champion.

Some years ago King George gave solid gold cups to three of the leading yacht clubs in Great Britain, one to the Royal Yacht Squadron, which put up the America's Cup in 1851; another to the Royal Cork Yacht Club, the oldest yachting organization in the world, dating back to the early days of the eighteenth century, and a third to the Royal

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River Power Rights Held State Property

MADISON, Wis. (AP)—The energy in a navigable stream is not a property right, but belongs to the State, the Wisconsin Railroad Commission held Sept. 19.

The ruling was called by attorneys the most important made in the history of utility questions since the United States Supreme Court upheld the Wisconsin water power law in 1927.

The decision came in the application of the Flambeau Paper Company to operate a dam across north fork of the Flambeau River, near Park Falls.

The commision held that since the owner of a dam site and flowage rights on a navigable stream may not convert energy of the stream to his own use without obtaining a permit from the State, he has therefore no property right in the mere energy of the falling water.

Reich Cabinet to Avoid Union With Fascists

Government to Carry Out Obligations of Young Plan, Spokesman Asserts

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—The Government is determined to carry through its financial program—undisturbed by the growth of radicalism—as the most urgent need of the present hour.

If possible, this will be done with the help of Parliament, because speedy and thorough work by Parliament and improvement of economic conditions are regarded by it as the two chief factors tending toward lessening the strength of radical movements.

These policies were outlined by a high spokesman at the Wilhelmstrasse to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor. The Government does not intend to take the Fascists into the Cabinet as a means of obtaining a majority, he continued, because sections of the government coalition oppose such a step, among these being the larger part of the Roman Catholic Party, which holds somewhat of a key position on this question.

Some Favor Coöperation

This statement is of special importance in view of the silence hitherto maintained by the Government on this point, which is responsible for no little unrest in circles opposed to the Fascist régime.

It is known that small groups in the Government Coalition favor co-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Motors Designed to Send Racing Car 300 Miles in Hour

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. (AP)—Another experiment in automobile speed, undertaken in the hope of breaking the world's record of 231.36 miles an hour, is in the making here, with two giant motors, designed to send a racing car 300 miles an hour, awaiting construction of a chassis.

The power plants, 24-cylinder Harry A. Miller Specials, represent the plans of two racing drivers of national renown, Harlan Fengler and Peter de Paolo, who hope to break the mark set by the late Maj. Sir Henry Segrave. Fengler and De Paolo will make their attempt on the sands at Daytona Beach, Fla., next February.

Each motor is capable of generating 1200 horsepower. One will drive the rear wheels and the other the front pair, putting the most powerful racing car ever constructed on the Florida seashore course.

WOMAN REPRESENTS BRAZIL

RIO DE JANEIRO (By U. P.)—Brazil's only woman legislator, Dr. Carmen Velasco Portinho, is en route to the United States aboard the S. S. Southern Prince as delegate of Brazil to the Third International Highway Congress to be held in Washington. Dr. Portinho is a representative in the state legislature in Rio Grande do Norte, and is a lawyer by profession.

HALT CALLED ON RUSSIAN WHEAT DEALS

Fall in Chicago Prices Laid in Part to Short Selling by Soviet

TRANSACTION SHOWN OF 5,000,000 BUSHELS

Secretary of Agriculture and Hoover Confer—Hyde Sends Appeal to Trade Board

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — A categorical charge that the Russian Government has been active in short selling of wheat on the Chicago market was made by Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, immediately after a conference with President Hoover.

At least part of the serious depression in wheat which has put that crop under the value of corn for the first time in years was placed at the door of the Russian Government, operating through the All-Russian Textile Syndicate, subsidiary of the Amtorg Trading Corporation.

Charges of Russian short selling were first made by newspapers and the facts were later confirmed by Dr. J. W. T. Duvel, head of the Grain Futures Division of the Department of Agriculture. Mr. Hyde said the Textile Syndicate had admitted selling short at least 5,000,000 bushels. Since it would be impossible for Russia to deliver grain in America over the 42-cent tariff, the inference left by Mr. Hyde is that Russia has been engaged in an effort to depress American prices.

Inquiry Sent to Chicago

The full information was disclosed in a telegram sent by Mr. Hyde to John A. Bunnell, president of the Chicago Board of Trade, immediately after the conference with Mr. Hoover demanding to know what steps the Board of Trade can and will take to protect growers from such activities. The telegram from Mr. Hyde follows:

"An inquiry was undertaken by the Department of Agriculture in consequence of certain rumors. This inquiry revealed beyond all question of doubt the heavy short selling of wheat upon the Chicago market by the Russian Government. There can be no question that this selling has contributed to the fall in the price of wheat and to the injury of American farmers now engaged in their [illegible] ly, it would be impossible for Soviet Russia to deliver grain in Chicago over our tariff of 42 cents a bushel. I should be glad to know from you what provision your exchange has made, or can make, for the protection of our American farmers from such activities."

Mr. Hyde declined to state whether the State Department has had any part in the investigation leading to the discovery of short selling. He agreed that the depression in the wheat market could not be wholly blamed on Soviet actions, but asserted that the knowledge that Russia was holding large quantities of wheat in Europe to dump at a later period and was selling short in America would depress American prices.

There was disposition in some quarters to minimize the importance of any trading by Soviet agencies in Chicago, in view of the fact that the total annual wheat sales in the "Pit" amount to 16,000,000,000 bushels. The amount handled by the Soviet agency would constitute only a small part of this total.

Mr. Hyde, however, argued that the volume of trading is not so important as the agencies responsible for it. Two motives were considered possible for the Soviet wheat activity; first, that it was inspired by the policy of depressing prices and causing a fertile field for the spread of Communist propaganda, by intensifying farm discontent.

Another motive which is considered possible is that the Soviet may have been trying to protect itself against loss from a decline in grain prices by selling short and taking a profit from the American trading.

Although the big drop in wheat prices came in the midst of the Kansas harvest season, further declines have taken place in recent weeks even despite repeated statements that all the wheat available in this country would be needed to make up the deficiency of corn resulting from the drought.

Sudden Break in Liverpool

The more recent decline has carried prices for December wheat down about 6 cents since August, when closing prices for this option at Chicago were 91 cents a bushel. The closing price Sept. 19 was 85⅝ cents, 1¼ to 1⅝ cents lower than yesterday. In Winnipeg the price of contract wheat for October delivery sank to 77½ cents, its lowest price in 22 years that official quotations have been recorded. The price of September wheat in Chicago was 81 cents.

Offers of Russian wheat on the Liverpool market Sept. 19 forced down the price of that grain in the English market and had a repercussion in Chicago, according to news dispatches from the latter city. A sudden break in prices in Liverpool was explained by the prospective large arrivals of Russian wheat which is being shipped from Black Sea ports. The dispatch from Chicago added that Russia has chartered shipping facilities for 600,000 tons of wheat.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—No abuse by the Russian Government of the marketing machinery of the Chicago Board of Trade will be tolerated and if, when the evidence is presented, it be found to bear out the charges of foreign

manipulation, some means will be found to check it, declared John A. Bunnell, president of the Chicago Board of Trade, in comment on the report of Russian short selling here.

There will be no delay of action if such be warranted, Mr. Bunnell added.

Slight rumors that possibly the Russian Government was operating here so as to depress American wheat prices have been in recent circulation in Chicago, he noted. However, there had been nothing positive, and the first real information which the board has received is that coming from the Department of Agriculture in Secretary Hyde's telegram.

"This matter has come up so suddenly," continued Mr. Bunnell, "that the Chicago Board of Trade has not yet been able to act upon it. The situation is entirely new. It is something we have never had to face before.

"We shall immediately and fully coöperate with the Department of Agriculture. We are as one with the Department of Agriculture in its work for the general good and shall go along with it.

"What steps are taken by the board will depend upon a joint investigation. If any attempt is detected to create an abuse of our marketing facilities, a way will be devised to stop it."

Rumors have been current for some time that Russia was selling here and consequently offsetting what new buying was coming in. The whole situation, however, has been so weak—so much wheat was being offered—that traders have not been generally led to hunt for any important hidden factor.

With the market so unsettled, it is observed that any influence such as that attributed to Russia would probably have some effect on keeping prices down. If Russia acted as charged, its selling would probably operate to check what buying rallies occurred.

What has apparently been done, as some Board of Trade men see it in the light of the Washington report, is that Russia has been selling futures here and offering wheat at such low prices abroad as to cut the international wheat price, lower the American market, and enable Russia later to buy in the wheat needed to cover its futures at lower figures.

In such a program, Russia's European dumping of wheat would fit in with any plan to depress American and Canadian prices.

It is said on the board that Russia some time ago sold rye 10 cents under the market at Rotterdam when 2 cents would have been a sufficient cut, and that such a slash, as viewed here, marked a deliberate attempt to knock the bottom out of prices. The more credence is given the Russian report by men in the grain trade on the basis that it is in line with Russia's general attitude of unsettling everything.

FORTIN ENTERS RACE

PAWTUCKT, R. I. (AP)—William R. Fortin, who was elected speaker of the Rhode Island House of Representatives just before he completed 11 years as a member of that body, Sept. 20 announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for Congress from the Third Congressional district.

BUTTERWORTH TO SPEAK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn.—William Butterworth of Washington, D. C., president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, will be the principal speaker at the annual meeting of the Hartford Chamber of Commerce, Oct. 7.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103 Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

BANKERS URGED TO KEEP BONDS IN CIRCULATION

Massachusetts and Maine Savings Groups End Joint Sessions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass.—Urging that savings bankers discard the "old-time notion" that a bond once bought should be laid away until maturity, Henry B. Little, president of the Newburyport Institution for Savings, Sept. 20 recommended that bankers watch the market more closely and take advantage of opportunities to exchange securities.

Mr. Little's recommendation was offered during the closing session of the joint annual meeting of the Savings Banks Associations of Massachusetts and Maine at the New Ocean House here.

Taking as his subject, "Trading in Bonds," Mr. Little cited several instances where careful study of the market conditions would have enabled savings banks to add materially to their incomes by the judicious exchange of securities.

The Maine and Massachusetts groups held separate business sessions to elect officers and to consider questions pertaining to their individual states.

The Massachusetts Association re-elected its entire board of officers for a second term, as follows: Francis S. Whittemore, president, Gardner Savings Bank, president; Myron F. Converse, president, Worcester Five Cents Savings Bank, first vice-president; Carl M. Spencer, president, Home Savings Bank, Boston, second vice-president; William B. Comstock, treasurer, Waltham Savings Bank, treasurer, and Charles L. Handy of the Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank, secretary.

One of the interesting papers of the session was that read by Fred E. Morris of the Hudson (Mass.) Savings Bank, relating to a new community development plan, enabling home owners to use the so-called three-name notes legalized for savings banks. Mr. Morris explained briefly how the plan has worked out most successfully in the further development of both Hudson and Gardner, Mass., through enabling property owners needing more than the 60 per cent allowed on first mortgages to carry on their development work through the three-name notes.

Rutherford Smith, president of the Dorchester Savings Bank, recommended an increase in the amount the individual is allowed to deposit, the amount to conform to modern-day methods of doing business.

James P. Hart, treasurer of the Union Savings Bank at Fall River, told the convention that with the present-day fluctuation of values he felt that the surplus funds of savings banks should be allowed to increase to at least 15 per cent of deposits before the bank was required to declare extra dividends.

An amendment to the tax laws was recommended by Thomas W. Murray, president of the Union Savings Bank of Boston, based on a sliding reduction scale which would not lessen the annual payment to the State, but would place savings banks on the same basis as private trustees in relation to taxation.

Edward B. Carney of Lowell, chairman of the publicity committee, urged the appropriation of $50,000 for the bringing of savings banks before the public next year.

George S. F. Bartlett, assistant treasurer of the Boston Five Cents Savings Bank told bankers who are handling savings life insurance to consider it their duty and a privilege to attend legislative hearings for the purpose of strenuously opposing any move to block the growth of this public service.

Appalachian Club Maps Hiking Trips

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Berkshire chapter of the Appalachian Club is arranging an extensive program of activities for this fall, to include week-end outings in various parts of New England and new constructive work in establishing trails.

In coöperation with the club headquarters in Boston the chapter has planned a four-day event starting Nov. 8 and ending Armistice Day. About 30 club members will encamp at Noble View, on a 400-acre estate in Russell that the chapter has leased for the summer, and will conduct hikes to Cobble Mountain dam in Blandford, Mt. Tekoa, and other points.

A committee composed of Edward W. Gannt and Howard F. Reed of this city, and W. F. Leonard of Boston, is in charge of this event. On Oct. 12 the Berkshire chapter will conduct an expedition to Mt. Killington in Vermont, and a little later there will be an outing to Mt. Everett and other points in the Tristate park region.

BOSTON PORT OF CALL FOR BERMUDA LINE

Boston is to be made a regular port of call for five steamers of the Canadian National Railways that operate between Canada and Bermuda, giving this port its first regular passenger service between Boston, Bermuda and West Indies ports.

T. E. P. Pringle, local representative of the company, states that the first call at Boston will be made late in December. This line operates to St. John, N. B., and Halifax. In addition to Bermuda, the steamers call at British West Indies, British Honduras and British Guiana ports. The company also plans to arrange special railroad service between Montreal and Boston.

COURT FREES ACOSTA IN FLIGHT CHARGE

WATERBURY, Conn. (AP)—His promise to do no illegal flying in the future, and his record as an aviator, gained Bert Acosta, chief pilot for Admiral Richard E. Byrd on his transatlantic flight in 1927, in court here Sept. 18, his freedom on a two-year-old warrant charging him with contempt of court in connection with the violation of the Connecticut aviation laws.

Mr. Acosta, who lost his pilot's license in Connecticut in 1928 for attempting to fly under a bridge in the center of Naugatuck, his home city, was arrested by state police in Wilton Sept. 17 after making a forced landing in a meadow on the farm of David Evans.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Sunday; cooler Sunday; moderate southwest or west winds.

Eastern New England: Fair tonight and Sunday; moderate south shifting to west winds.

Northern New England: Local showers this afternoon or tonight; warmer tonight in southern New Hampshire and cooler in northern Vermont; cooler Sunday; moderate south shifting to west winds.

Official Temperatures

	9 a.m. Sep.20	Max. Sep.19		9 a.m. Sep.20	Max. Sep.19
Albany	58	78	Memphis	70	84
Atlantic City	68	74	Montreal	62	..
Boston	61	77	Nantucket	68	74
Buffalo	68	74	New Orleans	72	98
Calgary	46	..	New York	66	78
Charleston	72	86	Philadelphia	64	76
Chicago	58	88	Pittsburgh	62	80
Denver	48	68	Portland, Me.	58	72
Des Moines	48	86	Portland, Ore.	60	84
Eastport	56	68	San Francisco	60	70
Galveston	74	90	St. Louis	62	88
Hatteras	76	76	St. Paul	40	66
Helena	40	60	Seattle	54	72
Jacksonville	78	92	Tampa	80	90
Kansas City	54	68	Washington	64	82
Los Angeles	58	78			

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 10:24 p. m. Sunday 10:56 a. m.
Height of tides 11 feet, 10.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 7:17 p. m.

Industry Rises Fast in Prairie Provinces

ASSURANCE of stabilized prosperity for western Canada is seen in the unprecedented growth of manufacturing industries in the Prairie Provinces.

Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, long among the leading export areas for wheat, have recently witnessed the climb of manufacturing to a position of major importance.

Large natural resources and inexpensive power generated from the great rivers of that area are encouraging the erection of more and more factories. In the five-year period from 1924 to 1929, manufacturing in Manitoba alone increased 60 per cent.

HOARDED UP GOLD IS FOUND HALTER UPON PROSPERITY

(Continued from Page 1)

tions forget that this money belongs to the stockholder. When earnings recede they cut and pass their dividends quite as frequently as their poorer cousins. When times are booming they use this surplus to lend for exorbitant rates or tend to careless expansion of productive facilities which often soon prove superfluous.

"Exorbitant surpluses intensify the peak of speculation whether it be in stocks, labor, or commodities. When this situation has been brought about—in other words, when stock prices and productive facilities have reached the point when they are clearly in excess of consumptive ability—there ensues a tumble. That part of corporation surplus which has been lent at call is called. Stocks tumble further. Business is upset. We begin to hear about over-production and underconsumption; but there rests the sacred corporation surplus intact, static, but a source of joy to those managers of business whose pleasure it is to scan their balance sheet."

Vast Hoard of Wealth Lying Idle in the Banks

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—A great accumulated store of latent wealth, representing a potential purchasing power so vast as to be almost beyond the grasp of the imagination, lies idle, frozen by a vicious circle of baseless fear, in the vaults of the nation's banks, waiting only the restoration of public confidence to put it to work and bring back prosperity and plenty—this is the message presented in a comparative survey of the national wealth, prepared by the Financial World and appearing in the Sept. 24 issue of that publication.

"The country's potential purchasing power, represented by the public's accumulation in the banks, instead of being seriously impaired by the recent depression, has actually expanded and is now at the highest peak ever recorded in our history," Louis Guenther, the publisher, says in interpreting the figures presented.

Individual deposits in all banks, notes the Financial World, "increased from $8,916,000,000 in 1906 to $53,852,000,000 in 1929. Mutual savings bank deposits, representing the thrift of our workers, in the same period expanded from $2,908,700,000 to $9,145,900,000 in 1930. This is an increase in the wealth of our workers of more than 300 per cent in 24 years, though in the same period our population has only expanded about 43 per cent, or from 85,873,000 to 123,000,000.

"In several other directions," it is pointed out, "has our population indicated no actual impairment in ability to save faster than adverse elements can encumber the growth of wealth. This is shown by the public's investments in building and loan associations in 1929 of $3,695,145,000 as contrasted with $689,480,000 in 1906 and, further, in life insurance, which in the interval between 1906 and 1929 had multiplied seven and one-half times, from $13,707,000,000 to $103,600,000,000.

"During this period under review the American people have financed the Government to the extent of $24,297,918,000 in 1920, and through repayment from their incomes in taxes and other imposts have enabled it in the last nine years to reduce the federal debt to $16,931,088,000, a decrease of about $7,400,000,000. In 1906 this obligation amounted to only $1,142,523,000.

"Such is the figureful and factful exhibit made by our national pocketbook. It represents no hopeful expectation, nor is it an oral or written opinional gesture of our potential buying power. It does, however, furnish irrefutable proof that the nation has stored up a great residuum of wealth which is simply waiting upon the restoration of confidence to release it for our further commercial expansion."

NEW ENGLAND URGED TO PROTECT SCENERY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RANGELEY, Me.—The New England States must make organized efforts to protect and enhance their natural beauties as a stimulus to their recreational industry, James P. Taylor told a meeting of the Maine State Federation of Women's Clubs here Sept. 19. Mr. Taylor is secretary of the Vermont State Chamber of Commerce and of the New England Council's committee on highway beautification.

The chief means by which the states can promote highway beautification with its economic as well as æsthetic importance, he pointed out, is through the establishment of landscape architects in the state highway departments. Massachusetts and Connecticut, which, he said, now lead the country in highway beautification, already have such architects.

SAFETY LEADERS MEET IN SPRINGFIELD

That children are more careful than adults in crossing streets and that officers are obeyed with greater promptness than signal lights at street intersections are observances being discussed by speakers before a [illegible] safety council groups of the Governor's Street and Highway Safety Committee at Springfield Sept. 20.

The material brought to the attention of delegates, it is reported at the State House, is the result of a comprehensive survey of the habits of pedestrians made in 10 of the State's leading cities.

JEWISH NEW YEAR SEPT. 22

Monday, Sept. 22, as the sun goes down, the Jewish New Year 5691 will be ushered in to be observed Tuesday and Wednesday. It also marks the 10 penitential days which end Yom Kippur, the day of long fast.

GAS OFFICIALS TO MEET

Approximately 300 prominent executives in the gas industry will meet in Boston Sept. 26 and 27 for the quarterly meeting of the Operating Division of the New England Gas Association at the Hotel Statler.

SALTER RETURNS THANKS FOR GIFT FOR OLD BOSTON

Extends Appreciation to Allan Forbes for Part in Raising $50,000

In a simple message, Mayor Reuben Salter of Boston, Eng., thanked Allan Forbes, president of the State Street Trust Company, Sept. 20, for his prominent part in raising a fund of more than $50,000 to help restore St. Botolph's Church and tower in the Old World's Boston, as a tercentenary gift from its American namesake.

With Mayor Salter were members of his own party only, several of whom had postponed leaving earlier for their homeland chiefly so as to be present at the gathering in the State Street Trust Company's offices in token —of their esteem for Mr. Forbes and the work he had performed.

In reply to Mayor Salter, Mr. Forbes expressed pleasure that he was able to assist in a venture which he knew would prove to bind the two nations, and particularly the two Bostons, closer in lasting friendship.

After receiving his English guests, Mr. Forbes invited them to inspect the new bank oces, which held several things of particular interest to the group, such as the stone taken from the floor of England's famous Guild Hall, a history of Boston, Eng.; a calendar topped by a picture of St. Botolph's "Stump," as the tower is called, and several large pictures of towns and cities in England which have namesakes in New England.

During the course of conversation it developed that the work of restoring the old English church where John Cotton once preached, the tower of which dominates the city, and the old style of architecture of which marks it as an outstanding English landmark, was near completion and that restoration of the tower would proceed after the actual interior work was finished. The Boston committee, headed by Mr. Forbes, is coöperating with the restoration committee in England.

From the Trust Company, the Mayor's party was taken to the harbor, where they boarded the small yacht owned by Edmund L. Dolan, city treasurer, for a sail along the city's waterfront. In the afternoon Mayor Salter attended his first baseball game at Braves Field between the Cubs and Braves.

As a last official flourish to Mayor Salter and what remains of his party, the City of Boston is prepared to see him entertained Saturday night as guest of the St. George's Society at a banquet at the Brunswick Hotel.

Deputy Mayor E. A. Bailey and Mrs. Bailey and Councilor James Tait of Boston, Eng., left Sept. 20 for England, following the meeting with Mr. Forbes, and several others are prepared to sail for home Sept. 21. Mayor Salter, however, with two other members of his party, plans to remain in Boston until Sept. 23 for a tour "on their own." Then they will leave Boston for New York to sail for home.

The Mayor's party visited Plymouth Rock and other historic sites of the South Shore, Sept. 19 following which they returned to Boston to view the tercentenary pageant on the Common and attend the production "Twelfth Night" at the Wilbur Theater as special guests of Jane Cowl, actress.

Mayor Curley, before the pageant started, told the 50,000 or more people attending that he hoped Boston would profit from its tercentenary pageant displays by the erection of an outdoor theater on the Common in which might be staged Shakespearean plays during the summer months.

STATE WAR MOTHERS TO MEET ON SEPT. 27

Delegates from various chapters in Massachusetts belonging to the American War Mothers national organization will convene Sept. 27 in the Hotel Statler, Boston, to elect and install officers in the newly formed Massachusetts organization.

Gold star, silver star and blue star mothers are entitled to membership. The national organization was founded at Indianapolis in 1917 and chartered by an act of Congress in 1926. Its purpose is to carry cheer and assistance to World War veterans and their families.

JOBLESS IN STATE REPORTED ON WANE

Reports from 1076 representative manufacturing establishments in Massachusetts for a payroll week in August to the State Department of Labor and Industries showed an increase of 1.8 per cent in the number of wage earners and an increase of 2.4 per cent in aggregate payroll.

In 16 industries and miscellaneous lines of employment there was reported increased employment of 6370 persons.

PARENT-TEACHER GROUP CONVENES AT SWAMPSCOTT

Executive Committee to Frame Program of National Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass.—With several members coming from as far distant as Colorado and California, and a considerable proportion of the other states in the Union represented, the executive committee of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers convened here Sept. 20 at the New Ocean House to frame a tentative program for the meeting of the national board which opens Monday to continue through Sept. 26.

Mrs. Hugh Bradford of Sacramento, Calif., president of the National Congress, has arrived after visiting national headquarters at Washington, and a meeting of the organization committee, looking toward certain constructive changes in the organization of the forthcoming congress, got under way shortly after noon. Mrs. Newell W. Edson is chairman of the organization committee.

Approximately 25 of the 100 members expected for the board meeting had arrived Sept. 20. Mrs. E. R. Kalmbach, secretary of the publicity divisions said that some changes and additions would be made in the publication program before the next Congress, and that reports would be heard of an investigation commenced at Denver looking toward possible changes in departmental procedure with a view to some simplification and coördination of details.

Several members from interior regions of the states expressed enthusiasm over a first view of the New England coast as it is characteristically represented in the neighborhood of Swampscott, and looked forward to seeing the Cape Ann shore on the trip planned for Thursday, when members will take a brief holiday and go by motor down along the North Shore and a Rockport.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Statler Hotel: Dinner and dance to Joseph M. Butler, Georgian Room, 7.

Tercentenary celebrations: Boston: Exhibition of the full-sized reproduction of the Arbella, Governor Winthrop's flagship, Charles River Basin, foot of Revere Street, until 10, admission 35 cents; fireworks display, Charles River Basin at Strandway, 10; Order of St. George entertains Mayor Salter, Hotel Brunswick; sixth and last in series of concerts contributed to the Tercentenary by the I. O. O. F., Charles River Esplanade, 8, program as follows:

1. March, "Joyce's 71st Regiment" ... Boyer
2. Overture, "Raymond" ... Thomas
3. Waltz, "Hydropaten" ... Gungle
4. Selection, "Robin Hood" ... Weigand
5. Dance, "Hungarian Dances V and VI" ... Brahms
6. Selection, "Serenade" ... Herbert
7. Dances, "Three Spanish Dances" ... Moszkowski
8. Selection, "Erminie" ... Jacobowski
9. Descriptive, "Home Sweet Home the World Over" ... Lampe
10. March, "Old Friends" ... Thomas

The Star-Spangled Banner

Theaters

Colonial—"Sweet Adeline," 8:15.
Wilbur—Jane Cowl in "Twelfth Night," 8:20.
Majestic—"Bird in Hand," 8:35.
Shubert—"Princess Charming," 8:20.
Copley—"Shooting Shadows," 8:30.
Metropolitan—George Arliss in "Old English" (sound film).

EVENTS SUNDAY

Tercentenary celebrations: Boston: Exhibition of the full-sized reproduction of the Arbella, Governor Winthrop's flagship, Charles River Basin, 10 to 10.

Concert benefit, auspices of Dorchester Post No. 498, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Boston Arena, 8.

Annual outing for secretaries of Boston Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue branch), Cedar Hill, Waltham.

Meeting for discussion of plans for fall and winter, Caspy Club (Huntington Avenue Y. M. C. A.), Outing Cabin.

EVENTS MONDAY

Tercentenary celebrations: Boston: Second Boston Conference on Retail Distribution, University Club, through Sept. 24; exhibition of the full-sized reproduction of the Arbella, Governor Winthrop's flagship, Charles River Basin, 10 to 10.

New England Parent-Teacher Association, conference, New Ocean House, Swampscott, through Friday.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts—Admission free. Open daily from 10 to 5 except Monday when the Museum is closed. Sunday, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions: Dutch East Indian textiles; French illustrated books of the Eighteenth Century, lent by William A. Sargent; American silver; church services and domestic pieces; etchings and engravings by Winslow Homer, given by Edward Jackson Holmes and lent by W. G. R. Allen. Loan collection of 100 Colonial portraits, through Sept. 21.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain.—Exhibits in honor of Boston Week: old dolls and furniture, American history exhibit; Paul Revere's house in model; children's model of log house of first settler in Boston, and new doll and furniture exhibit of recent acquisitions. Current exhibits of fall fruits, flowers. Saturday, Sept. 20, at 3, summer experiences as told by young naturalists.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Water colors; loan exhibition of tapestries; memorial exhibition of the work of Prof. Charles Herbert Moore; French paintings, drawings and prints; Special exhibition of objects found by the expeditions of the American School of Oriental Research and Harvard University near Kirkuk, Irak. Through Oct. 31.

Casson Galleries—Paintings by American Artists.

Doll & Richards—Prints, including complete collections of views of Boston, by Sears Gallagher, W. Harry Smith, Gustav von Colln and Clair Leighton.

Grace Horne's Gallery—Miscellaneous exhibit.

Myles Standish Galleries—Summer exhibit.

Schervee Studios—Etchings and engravings. Summer exhibit.

Benedictis School of Art, 476 Boylston Street—Exhibition of work by students and faculty, through Sunday, Sept. 28, daily 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Open to the public without charge.

For Other Exhibitions See Monday's Monitor

DULCE MEXICANO

Mexican Pecan Candy

Beautifully and Substantially Packed. Mailed Parcel Post, Prepaid and Insured

In One-Pound Boxes, $1.25
In Two-Pound Boxes, $2.50
In Five-Pound Boxes, $5.00

QUEEN CANDY COMPANY

Makers of Genuine Mexican Candies
508 E. Houston St., San Antonio, Texas

HISTORY of the BIBLE

Absolutely No Interpretation

General informative, inspiring courses on the Bible include: The Making of the English Bible, the Life of Jesus, History and Literature of Old and New Testaments, etc.

Howard A. Morton, A.M., B.D.
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ENGLISH

Purposeful Expression

Helpful, interesting courses on grammar, composition, rhetoric, vocabulary building, considered from the viewpoint of purpose rather than of rules. Also course on How to Study Any Subject; adapted to show all how to study easily, quickly, systematically and joyously. All courses are designed to aid adult students gain a freer and more joyous sense of right expression.

Edith E. Swift
(B. S. Simmons, M. S. Columbia)
CLASSES, PRIVATE TUTORING, CORRESPONDENCE COURSES.
Registration week of Sept. 22
3-6 P. M.
Afternoon and Evening Classes
Write for Booklets
236 Huntington Avenue
Boston Room 318

HARLOW & HOWLAND
Interior Decorators

Announce the opening of their New Shop
164 NEWBURY STREET, BOSTON
Just above Dartmouth Street

On MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22

Telephone KENmore 7200-7201

Brooks Brothers
CLOTHING
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods
MADISON AVENUE COR. FORTY-FOURTH STREET
NEW YORK

Stability in Quality & Prices

Men's Ready-made Suits
$60.00-95.00
Suits Made to Measure
$110.00-150.00

BRANCH STORES
BOSTON
NEWBURY CORNER OF BERKELEY STREET
NEWPORT PALM BEACH

T. D. WHITNEY COMPANY

Sale of
GENUINE GRENADINE HOSIERY

These fine Hose are 45 gauge 4 thread and have French heels, cradle foot and toe guard, picot tops and invisible garter run stop.

Every pair of these Hose are sheer and "cloudless," and have twice the strength of ordinary silk, owing to the firm twisting of the yarns,—the distinctive feature of genuine Grenadine Hose.

Such bargain prices on finest Grenadine Hose are very scarce. Only owing to an unusual manufacturing condition are we able to make this splendid offering.

Colors feature the new dark fall shades.

$1.35 pair 3 pair $3.85

Regularly $2 Pair

Phone and mail orders promptly filled. Call LIBerty 2300.

T. D. WHITNEY COMPANY
Temple Place and West Street, Boston

Jays Boston Telephone Dial

New Evening Dresses *are* ROMANTIC

—but DISCREET, too!

COLLECTIONS at Jays show how the romantic influences in the new mode can be tempered and restrained to meet the demands of good taste. Every fashionable period influence is here: of the Renaissance . . easy and slim princesse effects . . square necklines; of the Louis Phillippe 1830 era . . dropped shoulder effects and soft ruffles about busts; of the Kate Greenaway period of Directoire fashions . . skirts that begin to widen at higher-than-normal waistlines; even the Russian peasant trend . . with emphasis on tunics . . twisted girdles. You will find them all at Jays where evening fashions show grace in themselves—and charm in their moderate prices!

OUR NEW BOOKLET

"*Safeguarding* Cash Receipts"

Yours for the asking

Fill in and
Mail this Advertisement to:

In-A-Floor Safe Company
756 S. Figueroa Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

Name.....
Street.....
City.....

We invite you to visit our *new* seventh floor

ALL summer we've had designers, painters, and carpenters working to complete an entirely new floor before you returned from your summer places . . . and now we're holding open house! We hope you'll enjoy the lovely soft color scheme and the new arrangement for china and glassware, because it shows them off to better advantage than ever before. The Gift Room has been enlarged to cover the entire floor space overlooking the Common and the Liberty Shop has moved into the Gift Room. But black and white can't do its brightness justice. You *must* see it for yourself.

R. H. STEARNS CO.
BOSTON

'AD-MAN' PROVES FEAR IS BOGEY OF HARD TIMES

Warns Against Miserliness and Misplaced Thrift in Slack Period

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Charging that fear is a leading cause of depression, Gilbert T. Hodges, president of the Advertising Federation of America, addressing the fifteenth annual convention of the Financial Advertisers Association here on Sept. 19, presented arguments against "miserliness and misplaced thrift." A similar position was taken by B. C. Forbes, editor of Forbes Magazine.

"Above all," Mr. Hodges said, "we must use advertising to dispel all apprehension that jobs or wages are in danger, and to release from the fetters of fear the great potential buying power of this nation, thereby assuring the quick return of prosperity.

"The goods we have to advertise today are not all material goods that are manufactured and waiting on our shelves for sale. It is our job to sell right now a renewed faith in this country's wonderful destiny. By advertising we can stimulate courage and dispel that bugaboo, fear. We can teach people to spend so that they may live.

"The way to start general prosperity is to begin it individually. Let's not wait for the other fellow, nor for better times. Let's all go out and buy something!"

Over-pessimism is now just as widespread and just as unwarranted as was the over-optimism of a year ago, Mr. Forbes told the convention. A year ago, he pointed out, business was going along at a good pace and the public was buying—buying merchandise, securities and luxuries. Today the public is not buying. He looked forward, he said, to a great increase in the demand for goods just as soon as the present period of pessimism is replaced by one of sensible optimism.

Prices have gone down to levels at which sellers are reluctant to part with goods, Mr. Forbes said. This condition should help to restore the level of commodity quotations to a point at which the seller could make a reasonable profit and the buyer have the advantage of obtaining the articles he desires at a fair price.

Buying has been renewed on a wholesale scale by many large corporations, Mr. Forbes declared, citing the example of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company in purchasing huge quantities of copper.

"The Wall Street fog of pessimism has not enveloped the country at large," said Mr. Forbes. "The public at no time has been as blue as those in Wall Street."

As to advertising, the editor advocated simpler forms, written in language understood by "the man in the street," as well as the head of industries. Advertising of the future, he believed, will look to the character of the men behind the concern rather than the type of commodity offered.

Dividends of American corporations may fall a little short in 1930 from those of 1929, but the decline will not be more than 5 per cent, according to Dr. David Friday, economist of A. G. Becker & Co.

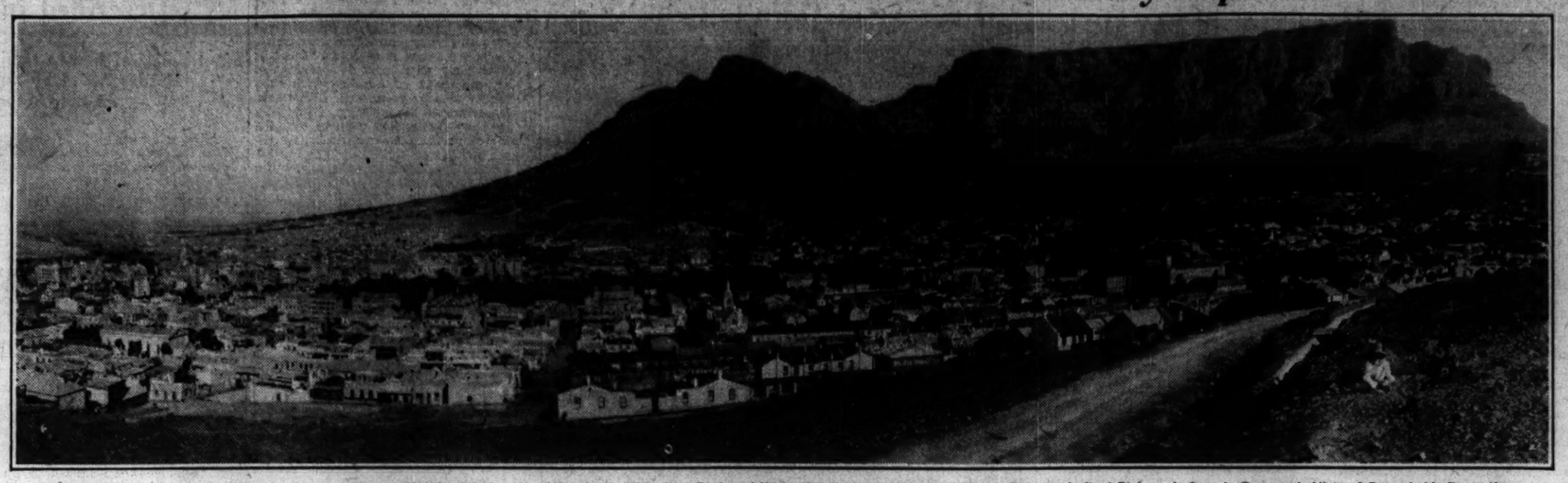
The total profits of industry in this country will be larger than the dividends paid, he added. During the depression of 1921, Dr. Friday said, the profits of all corporations in the United States amounted practically to zero. Yet their dividends were reduced by less than 15 per cent. In every year since, these dividends have exceeded the preceding year.

"For the immediate future, we will enjoy a stable price level, I believe. But in every period of depression, commodity prices will recede. A policy of coöperation on the part of central banks of England, France, Germany, and the United States can do much to mitigate this decline."

Recalling a conversation in a department store between two women, one of whom felt she was forced to forgo purchasing a pair of bargain silk stockings because she had to buy gasoline, Paul T. Cherrington, market analyst and director of research for the J. Walter Thompson Company, New York, declared that the same sort of conditions which have made competitors of gasoline and silk stockings have put stocks and bonds into competition with rugs and fur coats. They are all competing for the consumer's surplus dollar.

F. R. Kerman, vice-president of the Trans-American Corporation, San Francisco, was elected president of the association.

Broad-Backed Table Mountain Stands Silent Guardian to Busy Cape Town Below



Disposition of Union of South Africa's Leading City on Flat Stretch Between Historic Landmark at Back and Water Front of Bay, Barely Visible at Extreme Left of Picture, Is Seen in Panoramic Vista of Remarkable Proportions.

South Africa Holds to Empire Unity

* * *

Plans to Align Central States on Bantu Issue

* * *

Considers Empire Trade Not Vital

* * *

*In view of the opening of the British Imperial Conference in London, Sept. 30—a conference second only to the Assembly of the League of Nations in bringing together representatives of diverse races from all parts of the globe—*THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *is publishing a series of 15 articles discussing "The British Empire of 1930," its composition, problems, and opportunities.*

These articles supply a basis of general information from which the proceedings of the conference may be viewed with understanding. The contributors are leading authorities on the subject.

The following article, eighth of the series, gives some idea of the peculiar conditions in South Africa which make that Dominion's attitude at the conference distinctive from that of its sister dominions.

By PROF. ARNOLD PLANT

Lately Dean of the Faculty of Commerce at University of Cape Town. Now Cassel Professor of Commerce University of London.

CAPE TOWN, S. Af.—The impression still exists in some quarters that the Nationalist Party at present in office in South Africa is sublimely indifferent to the trend of events outside the Union, and in particular affects a complete lack of interest in any question which the other members of the British Commonwealth regard as being of general imperial significance. The part played by General Hertzog in the 1926 Imperial Conference should have done much to dispel that impression, and it must now be surely removed by his attendance once more as Prime Minister, accompanied by the Minister of Finance, at the forthcoming conference, after representing South Africa in person at the League of Nations Assembly.

There is no room for doubt that after securing at the last conference the assurance that it recognized South Africa's "independent national status," General Hertzog and the Government that he represented became second to none in their eagerness to make of the Imperial Conference an instrument for really effective cooperative effort by the member states. There can hardly be room for doubt, on this occasion, that he will secure equal satisfaction concerning the question which has been raised in South Africa, and about which he proposes to seek assurance, as to whether each member state possesses the right to withdraw from the commonwealth.

Hertzog to Attend Parley

Both the Prime Minister and Mr. Havenga have elected to attend the Imperial Conference in person at a time when major problems of state demand their personal attention in South Africa; for the one has made the handling of the native problem his special province and the other is charged with the task of steering the country safely through the first serious economic depression that this Government has had to face. Clearly the South African Government attaches great importance to these discussions of imperial questions.

This Imperial Conference, in fact, affords General Hertzog an opportunity for discussing South Africa's greatest problem as part of a situation which concerns the whole of Africa south of the equator. Economic, social, and political life in South Africa today is dominated by the presence of the Bantu peoples, not merely in the Union itself, but in the territories which lie to the north. The average South African today may talk as though he wished every native out of the Union, but he knows that the whole of European life is organized on the assumption that the Union native will remain, and that others from adjacent territories will continue to seek work in the South and to spend part of their earnings there.

If the Bantu peoples throughout Africa are to continue to behave in a manner which will not be incompatible with white aspirations, regard must be paid by each government to the native policy of its neighbors. Its own policy will inevitably be conditioned by theirs; and, even if some of the new legislatures are still too jealous of their power for joint action to be practicable, there is at least a field in which mutual consultation and discussion is an almost indispensable prerequisite for independent action. The Imperial Conference clearly meets at the opportune moment.

The Tide Begins to Turn

The economic events of the last few months will probably have proved sufficient to correct the tendency of economic experts in South Africa to attribute the previous five years of unexampled prosperity to government policy. The truth is that the Government, which first took office in 1924, has not fundamentally changed the trend of economic development. In policy there is little to distinguish the programs of the Nationalist and South African parties. The distinction lies rather in the determination and vigor which has characterized its implementation by the Nationalists, and their greater readiness to make real concessions in return for Labor support.

Unlike at least some of their predecessors in the South African party government, they have not been seriously troubled by philosophic doubt; and although in essence their economic policy has been nothing more than an elaborate system of subsidies and counter-subsidies in a more or less disguised form, the unusual spell of prosperity served to conceal the conflict of interests which normally would soon have split their supporters. When most classes are at least maintaining their previous standard of life, the abnormal rate of progress of the favored classes passes relatively unnoticed. It is when the tide turns that the truth stands revealed in all its nakedness.

Decline in Trade

The biggest single contribution to the prosperity of the last six years has been that of the gold mines. They have continued to supply half the total exports, beating all output records and exceeding the most sanguine expectations.

The turn, however, could not be postponed indefinitely, and monthly output returns began to show a decline before the end of 1929, just at the time when the news became public that the Government had failed, in its negotiations with Mozambique, to prevent a new limitation from being applied to the supply of native labor from that territory.

The diamond industry, though no freer from vicissitude than previously, at least yielded much revenue to the Government during the same period on account of the amazing alluvial discoveries, first in the Transvaal and later in Namaqualand, where they have been exploited as a state enterprise.

Mining at its best, however, proves to be an impermanent basis for national prosperity, and post-war government interference in the economic sphere has been directed mainly toward stimulating agricultural and industrial development. War-time scarcities of industrial goods led to considerable capital investment in industrial plant in South Africa, and post-war protection was no doubt originated as much to enable manufacturers to recoup their outlay on equipment already installed as to stimulate new industrial enterprise. The new Government in 1925, however, extended protection avowedly with this latter object, the farming class being placated by low tariffs on farm requirements and by the introduction of labor legislation, at the instance of the white trades unions, which was designed to prevent the migration of native labor into the new industries.

Government Faces Deficit

But while the Government with its left hand, as it were, has endeavored to divert new enterprise and labor to urban industry, it has nevertheless with its right hand strongly supported agriculture, partly by maintaining an elaborate service of technical advisers, and by providing liberal financial facilities through its Land Bank, partly by concealed subsidies such as the exceedingly low railway rates on farm produce and farm requirements on the state railway system, and partly by setting up elaborate marketing and export boards, with compulsory powers, for the disposal of produce.

But the world fall in the prices of agricultural produce has at once revealed the weaknesses of the policy of granting indiscriminate subsidies, however well concealed, and also applied a strict limit to the power of the Government to pursue that policy. With motor competition attacking the railway rate schedule at its most vulnerable points, and the commercial banks compelled to curtail advances in order to put a stop to the importation of goods that cannot be paid for, South Africa has recently been passing through a difficult period. For the first time in six years, N. C. Havenga, the Minister of Finance, is faced with the possibility of a deficit. It will be realized that any economic proposals which hold out the prospect of more stable markets for South African produce will obtain sympathetic consideration by Mr. Havenga at the Imperial Conference.

Nevertheless, it cannot be said that there is much to attract South Africa in the proposals to extend imperial preference. In September, 1928, South Africa concluded a commercial treaty with Germany, the term of which was two years, subject thereafter to six months' notice.

Further Preference Not Needed

Thereby South Africa, having regard to her independent national status as an autonomous and freely associated member state within the British Commonwealth, agreed to extend to Germany the most-favored nation treatment which she extends to any other state, excluding only a specially reserved list of commodities on which preference is accorded solely to members of the British Commonwealth. While the extent of the preference granted on these specified articles may be varied at any time, the list of articles itself can be extended only with the consent of Germany or after giving due notice of intention to denounce the treaty; otherwise Germany will share equally and unconditionally in any further concessions made to the United Kingdom or any other member of the British Commonwealth.

It is doubtful whether South Africa has much to gain in return for extending the preferences on British exports to South Africa. She is unwilling to reduce her protective tariffs against English manufactures which compete with her own, or to prevent her citizens from buying foreign goods which at present they prefer, by raising her tariffs against countries outside the British Commonwealth. England has little to offer her in return. Preference can do nothing for her trade in gold, diamonds and wool, which comprise two-thirds of her exports; while her fresh fruit meets with little competition during the "off season" in which it reaches England. Preference extended on maize shipments, by placing a duty on foreign maize into England, could confer only a slight benefit on a trade which comprises only about 5 per cent of South Africa's exports. It is therefore not to be expected that South Africa will range herself among the most ardent supporters of any of the schemes implied by the idea of imperial economic unity or the plan of empire free trade.

Story of Andree's 200-Mile Trek Over Ice Told in Explorer's Diary

New-Found Record Describes Marooned Balloonists' Long March Over Drifting Floes—Fire on Flight Thought to Have Caused Descent

STOCKHOLM (AP)—Details of the disaster that overtook Andree's pioneer polar balloon expedition 33 years ago have been revealed by examination of the diary recently found amid the explorer's relics in White Island by Dr. Gunnar Horh's party.

The balloon, it is now definitely established, came down on the ice July 14, 1897, three days after Andree and his comrades Strindberg and Frankel set out from Dane's Island, Spitsbergen.

The explorers landed on the ice in latitude 83 north, longitude 30 east. The diary, however, leaves obscure the cause of the landing.

The position given is almost due north of White Island. It is on a line between the island and the north pole, roughly 500 miles from the pole and 200 miles from White Island. The explorers therefore covered a 200-mile trek back to the camp where the relics were discovered.

Fire broke out on the balloon, the diary reveals at 7 p. m. on the day previous. This was immediately extinguished, apparently causing little serious damage, for the last entry in the diary referring to the balloon's voyage says the balloon again rose, but both valves were then opened in preparatoin for a landing.

Previous entries show that wet weather, ice and frost had weighted down the big gas bag, and that the gondola had been dragged along the ice many times during the latter part of the flight.

During the week following the descent on the ice—from July 14 to July 21—the explorers remained encamped preparing for their hazardous sledge journey. On the afternoon of July 22 the party packed up their belongings and started over the ice.

They marched, not toward the northern coast of Spitsbergen, whence their balloon had brought them and where food depots had been prepared, but in a more easterly direction toward the little-known regions north of Fridtjoff Nansen Land (then known as Franz Josef Land).

Finally on Aug. 4, when they had been marching for about 13 days, they decided to turn southwestward and make for the Seven Islands, off Spitsbergen, where there was an important food depot.

In the face of the difficulty and uncertainty of the trek, Andree continued conscientiously to fill his diary day by day with scientific observations of the utmost interest. He also collected samples of interesting finds along the line of march.

Slowly the three explorers approached the northern coast of Spitsbergen, making on foot a longer journey than only a few weeks before they had sailed by balloon.

Off the northern coast of Northeast Land, in the Spitsbergen group, the direction of the ice drift began to change, which cut them off even from their goal on the Seven Islands.

On Sept. 17, they sighted the tall peak of White Island, the first land they had seen since flying from Spitsbergen on July 11. In his diary Andree called it "New Iceland." The sighting of land brought them increased food supply.

A week later the three explorers moved into their newly finished ice cabin on the drifting floe.

On the morning of Oct. 2 the ice floe on which they had built their cabin suddenly split up with a thunderous sound, and the house of ice was shattered. Here the diary abruptly comes to an end, its last entry being one of courage and hope.

How they reached land is not recorded in the diary.

BILLPOSTING NUISANCE CURB URGED IN FRANCE

Boycott on Articles Offensively Advertised Suggested as Remedy

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—It is not only in the United States and England that there is protest against uglification of motoring roads and picturesque viewpoints by the erection of advertisement hoardings and billposters' devices. The magazine, L'Illustration, arouses indignation by its exposure of a practice that began inconspicuously but now threatens to cover the landscape with recommendations of soups and soaps.

The point of the cartoon showing that Americans come to Europe because traveling in the United States tends to become a progress through a spelling book of manufacturers and traders which he who rolls must read is being lost. The eighteenth century pavilion at Tours is shown covered with pictures of lamps and hats. The famous Château d'Amboise is utilized as a background for somebody's oil and vinegar. Arrival at Saint Germain is marred by boards which flank the road and by a square erection of concrete on which notices can be plastered.

The river at Marly-le-Roi is, in places, invisible. These are only a few examples mostly known to the writer. A picture is also given of an ancient Gothic gateway, plastered with bills. Posters, placards and painted signs, even on sloping roofs of houses, are depicted, and a cry of alarm is raised at the mutilation of natural beauties and antique charm.

It seems certain that attention called to this menace will produce its effect in a country which prides itself on officially classing and preserving all interesting monumenta. Some of these signs are undoubtedly displayed illegally. Taxation which was intended to be prohibitive has been voted but insufficiently enforced. The Touring Club is called upon to act to protect tourism. Archæological societies could do much. It is proposed to form an association of Friends of the French Highway with a view to obtaining further legislation.

This is not a campaign against publicity which deserves to be encouraged in France. It is merely an attempt to keep publicity in its proper place. An ideal solution of the problem, if it could be applied, has been suggested, namely, that everybody of good taste should boycott articles offensively advertised. But is good taste so prevalent and will it assert itself actively? At any rate beginnings have been made to save French scenery and sites.

BICYCLIST LEAVES VERA CRUZ

MEXICO CITY (By U. P.)—Traveling by bicycle from Buenos Aires to New York, Mariano Rzesniowsky, a Pole, was en route from Vera Cruz to Puebla Sept. 18. Mr. Rzesniowsky left the South American capital on March 22 and expects to arrive in Mexico City within a fortnight.

A DIAMOND RING AT $100

or one costing ten times that amount — we have them at all prices — should differ only in the size of the stone, and not in its quality.

We offer only perfect stones, with that pure white color which distinguishes them from stones that may be larger, but that are also darker.

A ring with such a stone "rings true" regardless of its size or cost, for its quality is supreme. It has brilliancy and life. It is a source of pride and happiness . . . an investment whose value no depression affects.

May we show you our collection of such rings?

BK

BIGELOW, KENNARD & CO. INC.
8-10-12 WEST STREET (at Washington), BOSTON

DURING my visit to England this year I found conditions in an exceedingly bad state, in consequence of which, and on account of my usual policy of buying for cash only, I was able to purchase many rare, unusual and interesting antiques. Among these are the famous old Gobelin Tapestries from Brownsea Castle which were sold by order of Sir Arthur Wheeler, Bt.

I also purchased an old Jacobean oak panelled room dating back to 1630 and a Georgian pine panelled room, both of which stood in Flemings Hall near Debenham, Suffolk.

There are choice pieces of furniture, glassware and silver ranging from the Jacobean to the Sheraton period. These are far too numerous to go into detail about in this advertisement, but the antique loving public is cordially invited to come in and see this collection, which is now on exhibition at my galleries.

LOUIS JOSEPH

(Antiques with a written guarantee) 14 Newbury Street, Boston Almost opposite the Ritz-Carlton (Antiques priced most moderately)

Schervee Studios
Offers An Unusual Opportunity
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LISTED ARE A FEW TYPICAL VALUES

No.		REG. PRICE	SALE PRICE
3	Stands, Mahogany	$63.00	$45.00
2	Stands, Mahogany, Decorated, Carved	147.00	90.00
2	Tables, Mahogany, 28" High, 30" Wide, 38" Long	234.00	129.00
4	Stands, Satinwood, Ebony Decoration	96.00	52.50
2	Tables, Mahogany	69.00	30.00
2	Settees, Satinwood, Blue Directoire Damask	279.00	142.50
1	Armchair, Walnut, Red Damask	325.50	166.00
2	Armchairs, Walnut, Green Brocade Cover	264.00	147.00
2	Armchairs, Black and Gold	120.00	72.00
2	Knee Hole Desks, Burl Walnut, Flat Top, Width 37", Height 30"	502.50	282.00
2	Desks, Mahogany, Width 30", Height 79"	474.00	267.00
3	Single Beds, Satinwood	357.00	210.00
2	Single Beds, Satinwood, Gold Ornamnet	300.00	172.50
1	Single Bed, Painted Green and Gold	222.00	130.50
2	Dressing Tables, Satinwood, Decorated	345.00	195.00
1	Dressing Table, Satinwood, Decorated	345.00	195.00
2	Dressing Tables, Painted Green, Decorated	327.00	175.50
1	Commode, Satinwood	219.00	157.50
2	Commodes, Walnut, Marquetry	501.00	277.50
1	Hooper Secretary, in Rosewood, Height 79", Width 30"	720.00	420.00
2	Vernon Secretaries, Burl Harewood, Marquetry Decoration, Width 36", Height 55"	414.00	240.00

Other Outstanding Values Not Listed

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY we offer

3 SCHERVEE CHIPPENDALE SOFAS ..... REG. PRICE 250.00 .... NOW 195.00

3 SCHERVEE LANCASTER SOFAS ..... REG. PRICE 325.00 .... NOW 225.00

Both are all hair filled—Down cushions, covered in sateen, poplin, or a choice of denims.

20% on all upholstered floor models—other furniture 10%.

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BOSTON

All Furniture Subject to Prior Sale

LEGION TO STAGE BIG PROGRAM AT CONVENTION

Warships Ordered to Boston to Take Part in Festivities

A tentative program of the American Legion National Convention, to be held in Boston Oct. 4 to Oct. 11, has been issued by the local 1930 National Convention Corporation, of which Calvin Coolidge is honorary president and Lieut.-Col. Carroll J. Swan is president.

Outstanding events and special entertainment features listed include:

Saturday, Oct. 4, Harvard-Vermont football game.

Sunday, Oct. 5, Special services in Boston churches; Tercentenary pageant float parade; memorial service in Faneuil Hall.

Monday, Oct. 6, Opening of Legion convention, Boston Arena; Governor's luncheon in honor of President Hoover.

Tuesday, Oct. 7, American Legion Convention parade.

Wednesday, Oct. 8, Naval demonstration in Boston Harbor; Clambake at Nantasket Beach.

Thursday, Oct. 9, International Fishermen's races, Gloucester; Clambake.

Friday, Oct. 10, Historic tours.

Saturday, Oct. 11, Harvard-Springfield football game; Yale-Georgia football game, New Haven.

Boat races, baseball games, and boxing, fireworks and flying circuses, pageants and band concerts galore are among the entertainments scheduled.

Tickets for grandstand seats for the Legion parade are now on sale at convention headquarters, room 602, Statler Building. The expense of constructing these stands under the specifications required by the city to insure safety makes necessary a charge of $3 per seat, it is announced.

The Indian War Veterans of the Gen. Nelson A. Miles Post 32, Roxbury, has announced that it will be represented by a large delegation in the American Legion parade, following the discovery that there are 161 eligibles living in the vicinity of Boston. Many warships have been ordered here for the convention, according to word received at the Boston Navy Yard from Washington.

REICH CABINET TO AVOID UNION WITH FASCISTS

(Continued from Page 1)

operation with the Fascists and that certain members in the Roman Catholic Party would at least negotiate with them, but it now seems that the vast majority of the Government reject such plans.

The army and police are thoroughly reliable, this spokesman continued, and as long as General Groener is at the head of the Ministry of Defense no apprehensions need be entertained as to the attitude of the army, and General Groener in all probability would remain for some time yet at his post, it was added.

President Widely Popular

Finally, the authority of President von Hindenburg should not be underrated, this spokesman continued. Many who voted for the National Socialists still revere the field marshal.

Moreover, is the Fascists should succeed in entering the Government, it should be remembered that any decrees they might issue would not be valid without the signature of the President.

The Monitor informant categorically declared the Reich would not ask for revision of the Young plan or cease paying reparations as a result of the elections.

It would rather adopt every conceivable means of saving money at home than risk suspending payments. Moratorium was a two-edged sword, it was said. The Government would complete its financial legislation and discuss it with the Social Democrats and possibly the German Nationalists before submitting it to the Reichstag.

The Government believes that cancellation of the emergency decrees it issued during dissolution of the Reichstag, which undoubtedly will be one of the first items to be discussed before the House, will be practically out of the question. For if the majority demanded withdrawal of these decrees then the Government would have to suspend salary payments to state officials.

Wage Cut Insisted Upon

Meanwhile certain industrialists are showing little inclination to contribute their part to lessening radicalism in the population.

Thus the spokesman of the Union of Berlin Metal Industrialists at a recent meeting with labor union representatives declared that metal industrialists insisted upon cutting wages by 15 per cent. All wages and salaries in Germany, he added, should be cut down, for only thus the economic situation could be improved.

The chairman of the Metal Workers' Union replied by accusing the metal industry with misleading public opinion, and explained his point by saying that one big concern issued two different statements about its business, one for abroad and one for consumption at home.

Such attempts to lower wages at this time undoubtedly tend toward strengthening radicalism The friendly attitude some industrialists take toward the Fascisti, for instance by allegedly supporting them financially undoubtedly is causing many serious politicians to shake their heads.

As one person of no little influence here recently said the industrialists are good organizers but bad politicians.

Some of them, it is said, hope the National Socialists will destroy the Social Democracy.

The unexpected growth of the Fascisti has alarmed not a few and a change in policy is noticeable in some industrial quarters.

Hitler Victory in Reich Leads Young Hungarians to Organize New Party

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—The surprising success attained by Adolf Hitler, Fascist leader, in the recent German elections is reflected in the formation here of the Hungarian National Socialist Party. This organization is closely related to the Society for the Protection of the Fatherland initiated some years ago by Julius Goemboeh, present Minister of War.

Its program includes the supplanting of "professional politicians" in the control of state affairs by younger men who have not hitherto received state and social positions they consider rightfully their own. The new party intends to contest for seats for the first time in the December municipal elections.

Ujsag, Hungarian Legitimist organ, says in reference to the recent activities of the Austrian Monarchists Association that there is no connection between Austrian and Hungarian Legitimists' activities, also that Hungarians cannot entertain the idea of a Hapsburg monarch becoming the joint King of Austria and Hungary.

There are further differences as to appropriate time for the return of the monarchy between Austrian and Hungarian Legitimists. The latter consider the present international situation such that activity just now would be unwise. The Magyar Hirlap, another journal, also speaks of the sharp difference of opinion within the ranks of Hungarian Legitimists and between Democratic landed magnates. These differences concern general policies, especially the program for Nov. 20, which is the day of Archduke Otto's majority.

Election Opinion Divided

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE—Public opinion here is greatly interested in the results of the German election, the view taken in informed circles being that they menace the peace of the world. On the other hand Bulgarian authorities hail the Fascist gains as heralding the beginning of a new and irresistible crusade for treaty revision.

Boston Flying Firm Suspends Activities

The New England and Western Air Transportation Co., Inc., which since last May has been operating tri-motor Ford planes betwteen Boston, Springfield, Hartford, Albany and New York, suspended operations Sept. 19.

Capt. Albert L. Edson, superintendent of the Municipal Airport at East Boston, upon being informed of the action, said, "I believe that the suspension is but a temporary measure and that service will be resumed within a short time. The line has demonstrated its practicability, keeping its schedule on every run made from this airport, and in my opinion, if the officials do not deem it advisable for them to reopen operations within the next few days, we will see the line started under new management."

Since its inception in February the company's planes have been flown more than 200,000 miles without a mishap or forced landing, and have carried some 7500 passengers. C. E. Corson, president of the company, explains that failure to receive extensive financial support and inability to get an air mail contract has made the decision to suspend operations imperative.

Machine Age Enters Watermelon Eating

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Truly, it is a machine age! Just as if more evidence of the fact were needed, we now have a watermelon slicing machine.

Most devotees of watermelon eating, of course, do not require a machine for slicing their favorite fruit, but, in the big shore dinner pavilions at the shore resorts, slicing melons used to be no small item of the day's work. It took men and time to slice up melons for the day's total dessert and after hand-slicing had been done the pieces were not uniform.

Shore dinner pavilion men found the machine a need and passed their request on to a Providence company.

Boston Symphony Chooses New Music

Music by three contemporary New England composers will open the program to be radiocast by the Boston Symphony Orchestra on Saturday evening, Oct. 4, as its contribution to the Tercentenary celebration of the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, who is to open the Boston Symphony Orchestra's fiftieth anniversary season with this special radio concert, has chosen three scores typical of the best creative musical activity of New England. They are a Suite in E major for string orchestra, by Arthur Foote; "Lilacs," by Edward Burlingame Hill, a musical setting of verses by Amy Lowell, poetess of New England; and "A Pagan Poem" by Charles Martin Loeffler.

The program will otherwise consist of Debussy's "Afternoon of a Faun," and Strauss's Tone Poem, "Til lEulenspiegel's Merry Pranks."

GOW TO SPEED UP HANDLING OF MAIL

Plans formulated by Charles R. Gow, postmaster of Boston, for centralizing, sorting and sending out mail in a general workshop, to be located probably near South Station, are nearing completion, it was revealed Sept. 19.

Mr. Gow has reorganized the postal employees' service and operation. By the proposed plan all incoming and outgoing mail would be handled adjacent to the railroad station and cars could be operated directly into the subway and area beneath the South Station.

JUNIOR ORDER ELECTS

CONCORD, N. H. (AP)—The junior order, United American Mechanics in New Hampshire, elected state officers Sept. 19. They were George C. Jewell, Stratham, junior past councilor; Russell A. Ralston, Greenland, state councilor; John A. King, Center Barnstead, vice-councilor; Nathaniel W. Goldsmith, Chester, chaplain; J. M. Goodrich, Atkinson, secretary; Harry W. Flanders, Plaistow, treasurer; Richard I. Goss, North Hampton, conductor; Leonard S. Palmer, Concord, warden; Alfred Ginnon, Suncook, inside sentinel; Walter Stickney, Plymouth, outside sentinel.

MARGIN OF GAIN ONLY, IS TAXABLE IN STOCK SALES

Massachusetts Supreme Court Hands Down Decision in Income Tax Case

The full bench of the Massachusetts Supreme Court Sept. 20 determined that the income from the sale of stock rights, for the purpose of taxation in Massachusetts, is to be estimated by the difference between the market value of the stock, when received by the taxpayer, and the market price for which the stock is sold, and not on the whole amount.

The decision was handed down in the case resulting from a petition for abatement of taxes brought by Alice R., Eleanor W. and Thomas Allen, Jr., trustees of the estate of Thomas Allen, and was brought against Henry S. Long, State Tax Commissioner.

On June 3, 1928, the petitioners acquired stock rights for 1009 shares of American Telephone & Telegraph Company stock, which then had a market value of $14,441.32. The petitioner sold this stock that same year for $15,484.71. Commissioner Long assessed an income tax on this entire sum. The petitioner contended that the tax should have been only upon the sum of $1043.39, the profit made on the sale.

In its opinion, the Supreme Court said, "the intent of the legislators was to tax gains from the sale of rights, not on the basis that the amount for which they are sold, all of which may be made subject to an income tax, but only on the basis that the gain subject to the tax is measured by the difference between the market value when received by the taxpayer and the market value for which they are sold."

Noted Professors Join Yale Faculty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Several noted scholars from Europe and this country will join the Yale faculty when the University opens its 230th academic year on Sept. 25. Among these are James Harvey Rogers, economist; Ulrich Bonnell Phillips, whose "Life and Labor in the Old South" won the $500 prize offered by Little, Brown and Company; Harold J. Laski, professor in the London School of Economics; Raymond Leslie Buell, research director of the Foreign Policy Association; and Gilbert Gidel, professor in the Ecole de Droit of the University of Paris.

Duane Reed Stuart of Princeton will join the faculty as visiting professor. Charles Howard McIlwain, Eaton Professor of the Science of Government at Harvard University, has been appointed Harvard Lecturer in History for the first term. The Harvard lectures were established at Yale in 1905 by an anonymous Harvard graduate to obtain members of the Harvard faculty to give lectures aa Yale.

Visiting professors will include also Thurman Wesley Arnold, dean and professor of law at the University of Virginia; and Albert Beebe White, professor at the University of Minnesota.

VERMONT BORDER TRAVEL INCREASES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. ALBANS, Vt.—Another new record for highway travel into the Vermont customs district was established during the month of August, according to the monthly statement just issued by Collector Harry C. Whitehill.

During the month a total of 108,821 automobiles, carrying an aggregate of more than 350,000 passengers, crossed the international boundary into the district. These figures show an increase of more than 18,000 cars over those for July, the highest previous month, and are 24 per cent higher than for the corresponding period a year ago. As compared with the records for August, 1928, the gain is over 32 per cent.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

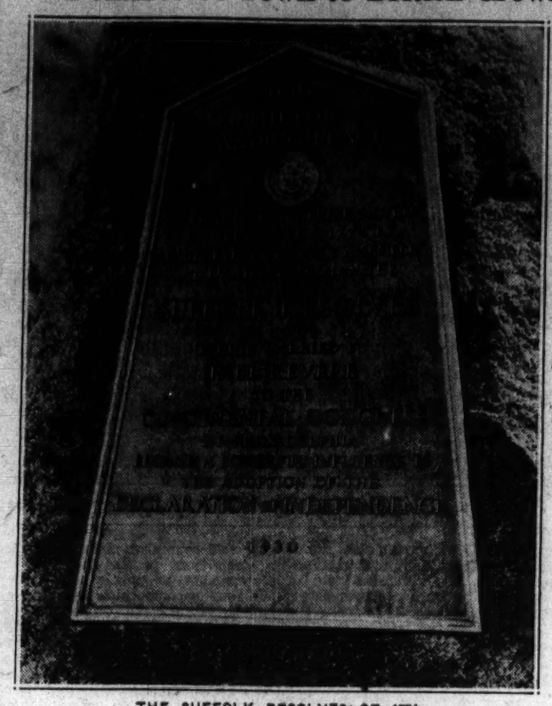
Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

R. C. Hawkin, London, England.
Thebe Barrett Smith, New York City.
Arthur Dill Smith, New York City.
Frank W. Fisher, East Orange, N. J.
Mrs. Meriam Klett, Detroit, Mich.
C. W. Klett, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Ruth A. Studebaker, Detroit, Mich.
William L. Studebaker, Detroit, Mich.
Alberta L. Porter, Windsor, Ontario.
Mrs. Gertrude I. Mason, Pelham, N. Y.
D. Wray DePrez, Shelbyville, Ind.
A. W. Higgins, Cleveland, O.
Coria E. Higgins, Cleveland, O.
Mrs. Anna M. McGuire, Rockville Centre, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. Catherine Fink, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Theresa Vollmer, Port Jervis, N. Y.
William R. G. Rhoades, Binghamton, N. Y.
Mrs. Louise A. Gates, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Anna B. Hunt, Port Jervis, N. Y.
Mrs. Grace Millspaugh, Port Jervis, N. Y.
Mrs. Anna B. Happ, Port Jervis, N. Y.
Mrs. Hazel B. Cate, Cleveland, O.
Russell F. Cate, Cleveland, O.
Mrs. C. Viola Fellows, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Rosette Hunt Hendricken, Port Jervis, N. Y.
Billy Harrison, Carlsbad, N. M.
Mrs. Cleo Tinker, Pasadena, Calif.
Mrs. Anna H. B. Kinney, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. May Ryman Jinkins, Cherrydale, Va.
Mrs. Marshall W. Stevens, Boston, Mass.
Miss Carolyn E. Reed, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. George M. Evans, Dayton, O.
George M. Evans, Dayton, O.
Mrs. E. W. Waymire, Dayton, O.
Mrs. Henrietta Roade, Toronto, Canada.
Mrs. Mabelle Ewall, Medford, Mass.
Mrs. Kate E. Wilkinson, Roxbury, Conn.
Miss Louise V. Horlacker, Glassboro, N. J.

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Thursday were the following:

Mrs. Elsie Lenehan, Hayward, Calif.
Mrs. Willard M. Grimes, Staten Island, N. Y.
Willard M. Grimes, Staten Island, N. Y.
Alan Grimes, Staten Island, N. Y.
Willard M. Grimes Jr., Staten Island, N. Y.
Ralph E. Grimes, Staten Island, N. Y.
Miss Marie Saudstron, New York City.
Mrs. Bessie B. Stoelt, Detroit, Mich.
Arnold A. Stoelt, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Henry P. Grandstaff, Ortonville, Mich.
Henry P. Grandstaff, Ortonville, Mich.
Ralph C. Smith, Buffalo, N. Y.
Miss Clara E. Hamacker, Washington, D. C.
Miss Cora L. Fuke, Chicago, Ill.
Robert Hervey Spence, San Francisco, Calif.
Mrs. Josephine H. Carpenter, Los Angeles, Calif.
Frederick G. Carpenter, Los Angeles, Calif.
Minna Albert, Sydney, Australia.
Maude Carroll, New York City.
W. F. Albert, Sydney, Australia.
Mrs. R. O. Johnson, Sarnia, Ontario, Can.
R. O. Johnson, Sarnia, Ontario, Can.
Hyman Malmin, New York City.
Anna E. Berg, Stamford, Conn.

Milton (Mass.) Tablet Memorializes Defiance of Town to British Crown



THE SUFFOLK RESOLVES OF 1774

The incident of the framing and passage of the famous "Suffolk Resolves" at the home of Daniel Vose in Milton, Mass., Sept. 9, 1774, and the carrying of word of it by Paul Revere to the Continental Congress, was revived Sept. 20 in Milton when a tablet was unveiled to record the town's participation in the event. The tablet is of bronze, set in a boulder and was authorized last spring.

Milton sprang into sudden political importance by the initiative of its citizens in setting up the "Suffolk Resolves," which "declared that a sovereign who breaks his contract with his subjects forfeits their allegiance; that the repressive measures of Parliament are unconstitutional; that tax collectors should not pay over moneys to the royal treasuries; that the towns shall choose public officers from the patriot party; that they shall obey the Continental Congress; that they favor a provincial congress; that they will seize Crown officers as hostages for any political prisoners arrested by the Governor; that they recommend that all persons in the colony shall abstain from lawlessness."

Thus, in the early days of the Revolution, it was apparent that this small town, originally a part of Dorchester and called "Uncataquisett" but separated and incorporated in 1662, was to be one of the bravest in taking the initiative in matters of gaining independence. Milton owes its name either to Milton Abbey in Dorset, whence members of the Tucker family emigrated, or to the number of mills early established within its boundaries and, so, causing it to be called Mill-town. Milton has been the residence of two Colonial Governors, Jonathan Belcher and Thomas Hutchinson.

Miss Eleanor P. Martin, a direct descendent of one of the signers of the "Suffolk Resolves," and Master Tucker, a descendent of the Tuckers who were original settlers, assisted Kenneth D. Johnson, chairman of the Board of Selectmen of the town, in the unveiling and dedication of the tablet.

Quick Lunch and Efficiency Are Twin Autocrats of Big Bus Way

This is the second of two articles on "Bus-ing From Coast to Coast."

By COL. PAUL H. CLARK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

SPEEDING along Main Street, in town after town on the way across America by bus, the keynote of all the eating establishments seemed to be speed, cleanliness, informality and dim light. Dish out the victuals quickly is the demand from coast to coast and from the Gulf to Canada. One chain of restaurants, operating from coast to coast, has as its motto the phrase—"A Meal a Minute," and glancing through the windows you can easily see that they live up to their slogan. There you can have any soup on earth in 60 seconds.

One cannot eat all the time, but one can chew gum. Glancing round on one occasion, I noticed that of the 27 people in the bus 21 were chewing gum, and, at a given moment, 16 lower jaws went vigorously down in perfect unison, just like the bows of the violins in the symphony orchestra.

About 40 years ago, while speaking of the quietness of American dining rooms, Max O'Rell said that 400 Americans make no more noise than 200 English or 10 French or two Italians. But that was before so much "machinery" was used in American restaurants. Now the din is so great that only Americans could endure it. Over a large part of our country there has come into being a type of restaurant that is practically standard.

Lunching With Dispatch

On the left, as you enter, is a long counter at which you can be served with a minimum of loss of that commodity so precious to Americans—Time. Opposite this long counter with its revolving stools, is generally the "kitchen" where the "cooking" is done in the open, so to speak, for many a customer would not have the patience to wait unless he had ocular evidence that his order is being prepared. On the other side of the room are tables spread with cloths.

Do you like music with your meal? Then please observe that near your place, at counter or table, there is a little slot adapted to receive a nickle. Drop one in and it gives you music. This canned music flows from a machine which requires practically no care (except the continuous insertion of nickels), it manipulates the records unaided. The enterprising company which makes the machines installs them free of cost to the proprietor of the restaurant and they come once a month and take out the small fortune which the music lovers have contributed and when the aggregate has totaled the cost of the machine (about $1300) the key is handed to the proprietor, who continues to open the goose that lays the golden egg.

Efficiency in Santa Barbara

The things most to be desired among Americans are efficiency and a quick lunch. The most pleasing and efficient traffic regulation that I met with was at Santa Barbara, Calif. Here, in a city of 35,000 people, the local tax record shows that the people of the city pay taxes on 22,000 automobiles, and the counting of cars at the street corner shows that on an average 25,000 cars pass along the main street every day. And yet there is not a single traffic signal nor a single traffic officer on the whole street from one end to the other.

And, what is more, the pedestrian has the right of way over any automobile at crossings, provided the pedestrian is inside the crossing line painted on the pavement. When the pedestrian is inside those lines the auto must allow him to pass unmolested or unhorned. Traffic is beautifully handled in many great cities, including San Francisco, where you still see the policeman with the thick Irish brogue and the uniform something like the one worn by a general during the Civil War. On the roads all over the State of Virginia have been installed bronze plates relating the historical incidents which took place at the point marked, the Old Dominion being particularly fortunate in having many places of historical importance to mark.

In Illinois there has been developed the useful arrangement whereby it is possible to avoid going through cities that lie on your route: you can go around them and thus avoid their congested streets. Another interesting plan in Illinois is that of planting trees along the roads for their beauty and utility.

As one wanders through Statuary Hall at the Capitol at Washington, where each state has officially deposited statues of two of its greatest citizens, it is very interesting to observe who each state has selected for this honor. It is striking, for example, that Illinois, instead of sending statues of Lincoln and Grant, as might have been done, has selected for this distinction Frances Willard (the only woman in the whole collection in Statuary Hall) who did much to set in motion those many factors that resulted in the prohibition amendment, and Major-General Shields, who commanded a division in the Civil War and was also United States Senator not only from Illinois, but also from Missouri and Montana. What an unusual man he must have been to get elected to the Senate from three different states! Looking about Statuary Hall one needs to brush up his American history to know why some of the statues are in the hall.

One evening, instead of leaving the bus at Evanston, Wyo., as I had planned, I decided to push on that night to Salt Lake City. It was raining very hard. I sat beside a little Russian Jew, a tailor from New York. Though he had been in America but six years he spoke English very well—he had learned it at night school in New York City. And I never heard anyone speak of America with such tender love as he voiced. And when, in answer to his question, I told him that my family had been in America for more than two centuries, he remained awe-stricken for some moments and could only say, "You must love America more than I can."

The steady downpour of rain seeemd to affect many of those in the bus until the happy inspiration of my little Jew neighbor was put into practice. Addressing the whole congregation, he said: "Let's have a concert; I'll start it off."

In a voice that was easy to listen to he sang "My Bonny Lies Over the Ocean," and then another old ballad for an encore. He said he had learned them in some settlement house. He had us all join in the chorus each time. And then, under his management, the whole bus load kept on singing, until, one by one, they fell asleep and finally quiet reigned. One of the indelible impressions of the trip is the recollection of that immigrant Russian Jew tailor as "master of ceremonies."

GENEVA DISCUSSES MINORITIES ISSUE IN COMMITTEES

(Continued from Page 1)

sion upon the Scandinavian resolution to the effect that the Assembly favors closer application of the most-favored-nation clause. Poland, Rumania and other states which signed the Warsaw convention, providing they admit manufactured goods preferentially from those countries which buy agricultural products from them, are thus placed on the defensive.

Yet, representatives of these countries admitted frankly that their convention violates the most-favored-nation clause. Such violation they contend was no greater than other statutes existing in industrial countries which tend to prejudice the free entry of agricultural products. The agreement of agrarian states, they claimed, was an imperative necessity in the face of farming depression and overwhelming overproduction.

The committee listened sympathetically to the statements of both sides to the debate between agrarian and industrial states which is likely to continue throughout the Assembly and later in the projected conference on concerted economic action, provisionally scheduled for January, 1931.

It is stated in Geneva that although the Cuban objections to the revised World Court statutes do not apply to those amendments which permit the entrance of the United States, their effect may be to retard the entrance into force of the new protocol and hence a delay to American membership of the Court.

The first committee, however, after two days' fruitless debate addressed directly to the Cuban stand, reverted to the Council the resolutions drafted at the pre-Assembly meeting. The jurists are going through these resolutions one by one with the hope of drafting a statue to permit of the election of 15 judges at the present session of the Assembly. The statutes are a mere temporary stop-gap until a way may be found to overcome Cuban objection to the whole revised protocol.

First Airport Visit Gives Edison Thrill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK AIRPORT, N. J.—Thomas A. Edison, accompanied by Mrs. Edison, paid his first visit to an airport when he made an unexpected call here on Sept. 18. He questioned Lieut. Richard Aldworth, airport director, for an hour as to what materials are used in building airplanes, how soon parachutes open and the cost of airplanes. At the close of the interview, he remarked that he "might try flying himself some time, with an old timer who would not stunt."

When Mr. Edison's interest caused him to show signs that he might try a flight at once, Mrs. Edison decided it was time to go home. Mr. Edison told Lieutenant Aldworth that he might return on Sept. 21 to see an autogiro which Capt. James Ray is expected to bring to the airport from Philadelphia.

"I don't like stunting," he said. "I can't believe that it is as necessary as it is dangerous. If I had my way it would be barred." Lieut. Aldworth said it had been banned at the Newark airport and that the ban was enforced as strictly as possible.

Mr. Edison's questions ranged widely, taking in parachute design, night flying, arrangements and instruments, and the capacity of various airplanes.

JOHN Q. TILSON RENOMINATED

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—John Q. Tilson, veteran Republican floor leader of the House, Sept. 20 was renominated for the twelfth time at the Third Congresional District convention here. He served in the House as a Representative at large from 1909 to 1913, and from 1915 to the present time has represented the Third District.

AIRCRAFT STUDY PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PUTNAM, Conn.—The establishment of an aircraft training course at the Putnam Trade School is contemplated by the school management.

10 Days at Changsha, in Grip of 'Reds,' Described in Diary of Eyewitness

Final Relief of Hunan Capital After Looting by Communist Hordes Aided by Sudden Rise in River That Allows Gunboats to Reach City

The following diary of an eyewitness to events in Changsha, capital of Hunan Province, China, during the 10 days of the recent Communist invasion, when looting hordes swept into the defenseless city, has been transmitted to The Christian Science Monitor by mail, and so is necessarily late in publication, but it is nevertheless of exceptional value in affording an inner glimpse of events at one of the storm centers of the civil war in China.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHANGSHA, China—The reign of terror in Changsha, which lasted for 10 days, from July 27 to Aug. 5, when the Communists looted and burned his defenseless capital city of Hunan Province, ranks among the most deplorable episodes of the long civil war in China. The following diary begins with July 26, the day before the entry of the invaders:

July 26—News of the oncoming Communists reached the city today. Various rumors were passed from mouth to mouth, and there was a scene of hurried packing and departure. Passage fare from Changsha to Hankow, which was normally $10 to $15, increased to $40 and $50. All boats leaving the city were crowded to capacity with the passengers taking movable property with them. The more courageous citizens, thinking that the Government would make special efforts to protect the city, refused to leave.

July 27—There was little relief in the tension in the city in the morning. All forenoon till 4 p. m. news was coming in of reinforcements approaching the city. Suddenly in the afternoon the troops defending the city began to retreat. For five hours government officials were hastily moving government papers out of the city. The Communists entered the city at nightfall. Looting and burning were systematic. Government buildings, garrison headquarters and the provincial bank were thoroughly searched and looted before being sent up in flames. The burning of buildings was kept up all night, spreading rapidly to the people's homes.

Smoke on the Horizon

July 28—Clouds of black smoke on the horizon, a result of the havoc of the past night. All government buildings reduced to heaps of ashes.

July 29—Japanese Consulate and the Roman Catholic Church looted and burned. The people in the poorer sections, who could not escape, pleaded with the Communists not to burn their dwellings. Nevertheless, all their movable property, even their floor boards, were taken away by the newcomers.

July 30—Burning continued in the residential section. The Ewo Warehouse, belonging to a British company, and several Japanese business houses were looted. All foreigners took refuge on the gunboats that anchored on the Siang River. The Communists fired on these gunboats, but were silenced by the machine guns. Many people living on the banks of the river were killed and injured.

July 31—All communication cut off. Although the telegraph office was not burned, all the apparatus was taken away. The two Communist leaders approached the Chamber of Commerce demanding $700,000 in cash and two months' rent from every house. If these demands were not met with in 24 hours, the whole city would be sent up in flames. The money was paid, and the individual owner who paid his rent received a notice which he posted on his door with the inscription: "Rent paid on this house. Do not disturb." This did not check the looting, however. Ropes were tied to windows and ladders were ready in case of emergency.

Communist Rule Started

Aug. 1—Anyone wearing white clothes is suspected of being a government spy. Persons who wore eyeglasses or long gowns, or who cut their hair in a foreign style and wore a mustache, were suspected of being aristocrats and their homes were confiscated. A house-to-house search was started. Anyone found to be in possession of foreign clothes, San Min Chu I books (Dr. Sun Yat-sen's pronouncements), Chinese classics, jewelry or other valuables, were held to be counter-revolutionaries and were punished by military rule. Houses found to conceal firearms and anti-Communist publications were charged with treason and their owners executed. Food became scarce. Communication was paralyzed and no food could be imported. Money exchange shops were closed and many could practically buy nothing. A Communist Government was established today with different bureaus and committees. A newspaper called the Provincial-Soviet Daily was published and the articles urged general uprising and revolution.

Relief Arrives

Aug. 2—A drizzling rain set in today, accompanied by a cold breeze. The Siang River rose more than 10 feet, thus enabling government gunboats to navigate up the river to the city. Rumors that government troops were marching to rescue the city gave the Communists much concern.

Aug. 3—Gun fire started in the forenoon, when government troops and gunboats attacked the city. Although the city gates were heavily guarded, Communist troops soon retreated to the north, leaving the city open to the government soldiers. The city was taken over by government soldiers at 11 o'clock.

Aug. 4—Gen. Ho Chien, the garrison commander, who retreated 10 days ago and now returned with government troops, began a house-to-house investigation of both foreign and Chinese losses. A search was made to see if any Communists remained in the city and to see if anyone kept spoils in their homes. All boats coming into the city could enter, but no one was permitted to leave the city without special permit.

Aug. 5—The Provincial Government and the four bureaus moved back into the city. Owing to the loss of their buildings, the third floor of the Y. M. C. A. building was taken as a temporary office. All hopes for government relief, however, were dimmed when the Chamber of Commerce was approached by the Government for a loan for $400,000 and an addition two months' rent from each house.

1053 AT MT. HOLYOKE

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass. (AP)—An enrollment that exceeds all former records marked the opening of Mt. Holyoke College Sept. 19. The total is 1053 students.

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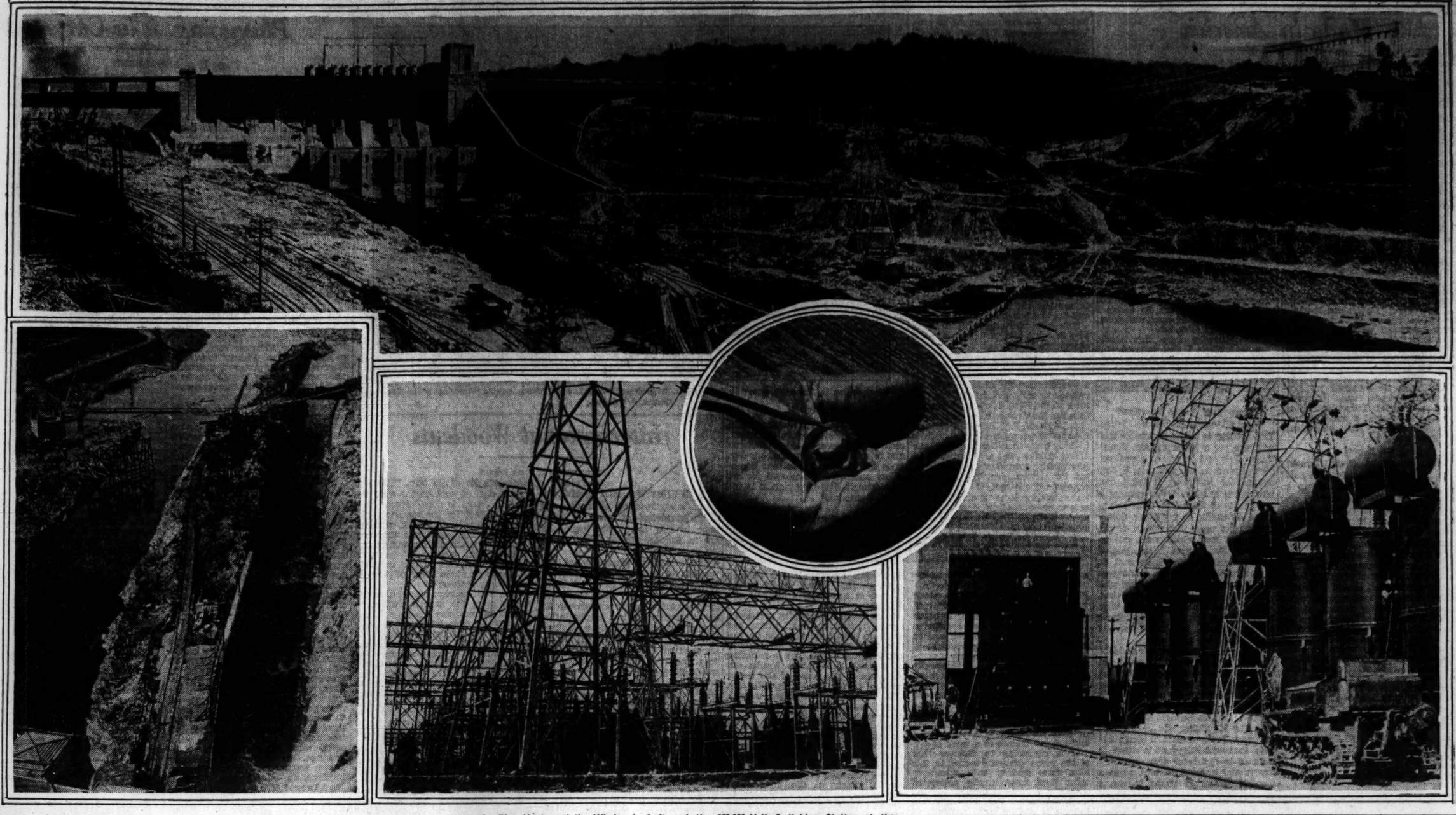

It Is a Far Cry From the Pine Knots and the Whale Oil Lamps of the Early Settlers in New England to the Vast Project on the Connecticut River That Will Deliver Light and Power to the New England States. At the Top Is a General View of the Downstream Side of the Fifteen Mile Falls Lower Development, Which Is Located in the Towns of Monroe, N. H., and Barnet, Vt. The Dam Is at the Left and the 220,000-Volt Switching Station at the Right. The Lower Row, Left to Right, Shows Main Channel and Divergence Channel, Both Cut Through Solid Rock; Towers at Tewksbury, Mass., the Boston End Where Power Will Be Distributed Throughout New England; Steel Ball Held in the Palm of the Hand Upon Which the Great Rotors of the Generators Are Balanced; Transformers at the Tewksbury End.

NEW ERA SEEN COMING IN USE OF CELLULOSE

Development Is Believed to Open a Fresh Outlet for Cotton

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Whether the cotton-picking machine, already introduced into the South, will prove disastrous to the agricultural laborer there was a subject for debate before the Inter-American Conference on Agriculture, Forestry and Animal Industry.

Dr. William J. Spillman of the bureau of agricultural economics, of the Department of Agriculture, estimated that three-fourths of the workers in the cotton fields of the South will be thrown out of employment if these machines, capable of doing the work of 40 handpickers, come into general use.

Discounting the seriousness of the labor problem that might result from the use of the machines, Dr. George M. Rommell, industrial commissioner of Savannah, Ga., declared that many of the laborers would be able to find work in other fields and that there might be a great increase in the demand for cotton which would take up part of the slack. One use which may make cotton growing of continued profit is the possible utilization of cottonseed meal as a foodstuff for human consumption.

"We are in the beginning of cellulose age," Dr. Rommell added. "Chemical engineers who have been experimenting with this product look for a development in this industry, perhaps within the next few years, similar to that in the electrical field."

Some chemists, according to Dr. Rommell, think they know what the chemical molecule of cellulose is and that this will result in an industrial revolution. He explained that it can be produced very cheaply and thus may be able to supplant or be used in large part as a substitute for many other products now consumed in large quantities for many purposes.

Formation of a Pan-American rural bank, the purpose of which would be to extend credit to the farmers of Latin-America, was proposed by Dr. Decio Machado, delegate from Brazil. He suggested that the headquarters for such a bank could be in New York, with branches in the various Latin-American countries to conduct the actual negotiation of the mortgages with the growers in those countries.

Discussing the question of present and future food supply, Dr. O. E. Baker of the bureau of agricultural economics, estimated that the population of the United States, unless the immigration laws are changed, will reach a stationary condition of about 160,000,000 near the year 1960.

Dr. L. C. Corbett of the bureau of plant industry explained to the conference the possibilities for further development through modern transportation means in the growth and exchange of vegetables between the American republics. T. Ralph Robinson, also of the bureau of plant industry, stated that there is no need of competition between the American countries in the marketing of citrus products and that an oversupply can be avoided by selection of varieties and study of markets.

WILL BRIANDISM RIVAL LEAGUE? EUROPE WONDERS

(Continued from Page 1)

by the alternative dictatorship of the Left. Yet order will doubtless come out of this parliamentary chaos, for already the public is uneasy at the prospect of a Hitlerian Putsch and appears to regret its votes.

In the foreign domain the Hitlerian program of repudiation of the Young plan and the more active pursuit of treaty revision has aroused the opponents of Briandism. Germany, they argue, is insatiable and a policy of concessions only whets its appetite. They would therefore revert to a firmer policy.

Naturally these alarms do not help the proposal for the European Federation. There are other reasons for the hostility that has been manifested against the Briand plan. Friends of the League of Nations hold that the European Federation would be retrogressive. It would have been fine 12 years ago, but now it appears to be a reproach to the League and shakes confidence in that body. It is argued that those who would separate European interests from world interests are really disintegrating the League of Nations. They are setting up a rival organization which, since most of the problems of the League are European, will infallibly eclipse the League, but will not have the juridic authority of the League. In short, they are letting fall the substance to snatch at a shadow.

Some such thought has troubled these Geneva debates but on the other hand it is a difficult and ungrateful rôle to oppose the formation of a European Federation which, were it possible at present, would certainly straighten out many tangled skeins. A compromise has therefore been reached in the shape of the appointment of a commission to study the project and report next year. That commission is composed of all European nations but will work with no European nations.

Above all it receives its sanction from the League of Nations and will be aided by the Secretariat of the League which will know how to protect its interests. The feeling in most European countries, sometimes expressed openly and sometimes expressed in mere hints, is that the European Federation, if it is realized, must not be outside the League but must be a sort of section of the League.

Some countries feel strongly that, instead of multiplying organizations, it is time to tackle seriously problems such as disarmament, security, and even readjustments of treaties with existing machinery. At least these discussions have made men think more earnestly than ever of the grave issues of peace and war.

HOOVER TO OPEN NEW ENGLAND'S BIG POWER UNIT

(Continued from Page 1)

others interested in this addition to New England's expanding activities, will be among the guests.

Amazement at Vastness of Project

As these visitors debark from the train their first impression may well be that of amazement that vision and ingenuity could conspire on so immense a scale to turn the swift-flowing riffles of the boisterous river first into a tranquil lake, then into a rushing cataract that spills into a man-made channel cut through solid rock, and finally is turned into an obedient servant of the public.

Perhaps their next impression, as they gain a higher point of observation and catch the majestic sweep of the mountains of Vermont and New Hampshire, may be that of wonder that so stupendous an undertaking should make so little impression on the general outlook of the countryside.

A hundred cities might well reach out for light, power and heat to this gash in the river channel and be supplied. An army of men sweeping up the valley would not represent the graceful structure that sweeps across potential power contained in the the river from shore to shore in a ponderous concrete wall—and yet, viewed from afar, it seems but a mere splinter of white holding back a handful of water, so generously do mountains, and forests, and a wide-sweeping skyline conspire to give the undertaking a vast setting.

This hydroelectric development represents one of the most ambitious construction undertakings in the history of industrial New England. At the foot of a 15-mile rapids in which the Connecticut River drops 320 feet, the equivalent of a 10-story building of solid concrete rises 175 feet above the bed of the river. This is the dam and power house wherein are set the huge penstocks, turbines and generators, and the control rooms that govern the flow of water and direct the process of turning hydro-dynamics into electro-dynamics.

Transformers on Top of Building

Perched on the top of this structure, like a herd of trained elephants, a bank of 11 transformers are lined. From these, heavy aluminum wires issue and, hung from a network of steel scaffolds, stretch variously to the lofty towers of the outdoor switching stations on the New Hampshire side of the river.

Here the electrical energy is diverted to its different ways, the most important of which is the 126-mile double-circuit steel tower line which runs from the dam site to Tewksbury, Mass., bearing a load of 220,000 volts, which is there "stepped down" by a series of transformers for redistribution over the association's network.

Construction on the Fifteen Mile Falls lower development started in August, 1928. Into its completion went 5000 tons of structural steel, 360,000 cubic yards of concrete, 320,000 cubic yards of embankment, and the work of excavating 1,380,000 cubic yards. Its generating equipment consists of four Kaplan type, single runner, vertical waterwheels developing 54,000 horsepower each at 175-foot head, directly connected with four 39,000 kv-a. vertical generators, stepping up to 231,000 volts through 14 13,000 kv-a. single phase, water cooled, outdoor type transformers.

The dam and transmission line is one of three developments undertaken by the New England Power Association in the neighborhood of Fifteen Mile Falls, the others being the McIndoes Falls development on which construction was started in April, and the third being an upper dam in the towns of Waterford and Littleton, construction on which will probably be started two years hence.

EGYPT MAY CANCEL FACTORY SCHEME

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CAIRO — The attention of King Fuad and Ismail Sidky Pasha, the Premier, has been drawn to a scheme which the Government's Mines and Quarries Department has begun through the agency of a foreign firm. The scheme was to build a brick factory near the pyramids in full view of the hotel.

This, it is claimed, would lead to the eventual industrialization of this area, which is one of the most beautiful in the world and much sought by tourists. But the department appears to have been too shortsighted, and the matter has been referred by outside persons to the King and Premier, with the result that the lease of the land is likely to be canceled, though it is understood the firm concerned has the right to sue the Government for damages.

NEW VALVELESS MOTOR CONFINED TO BUT 42 PARTS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A new type of gasoline motor, designed primarily for airplanes, but adaptable to automobiles or power boats, was exhibited to a group of newspaper representatives here on Sept. 18 by Julius Schubert, the inventor. It has no valves and only 42 parts, according to Mr. Schubert.

The motor is now mounted upon a Klemm monoplane. Mr. Schubert said it weighed 110 pounds and was capable of developing 65 horsepower—about 1.7 horsepower per pound. Although it is capable of 1800 to 1900 revolutions a minute, it will lift the Klemm airplane from the ground at 1260 revolutions with a run of only 200 feet, within 45 seconds of starting, the inventor asserted.

It is different from other motors in that the fuel mixture is compressed in one cylinder and transferred under high pressure into the adjoining cylinder, instead of being compressed in the crank case after the manner of two-cycle engines. This device is the basis of his principal patents, he said.

Mr. Schubert said his motor could be constructed for 75 per cent less than any other on the market because of its simplicity; that it weighs 25 per cent less per horsepower than any other; that it consumes 25 per cent less fuel and will outlast any other by 10 times. He said he had run it at full speed for 950 consecutive hours without apparent harm to the motor. One of the secrets of this success, he said, is that the motor not only is cooled externally by air radiators, but internally also by the fuel mixture, which also lubricates it. No oil is used for lubrication.

Mr. Schubert is a native of Vienna. He became interested in aviation when Glenn Curtiss hired him as a mechanic at the first American aviation meet in Los Angeles in 1910, he said. He has always been interested in motors, and now makes a living by dealing in automobile and airplane motors, reconditioning them and selling them.

The airplane motor which he exhibited, he said, has been in use on the Klemm airplane since last March and had been tested until he was convinced of its efficiency. This type of motor can be developed up to 2000 horsepower, the inventor asserts.

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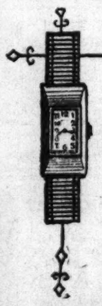

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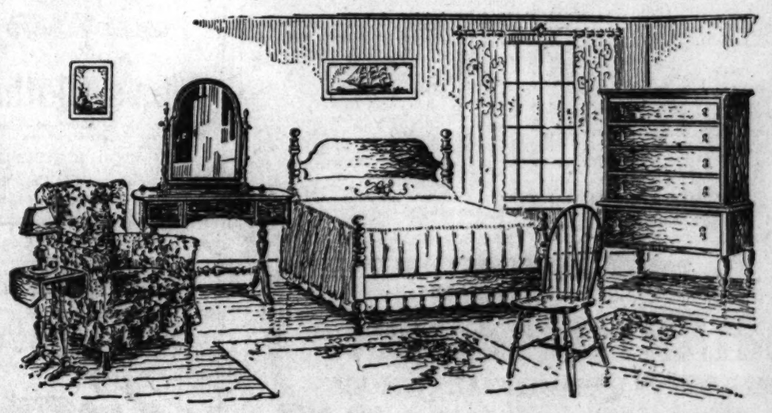

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Art News and Comment—In the Theater World

Made in America

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Gloucester, Mass.

HOW are artists made in America, and what is their outlook upon American art life? Leon Kroll, who spent the last summer in Folly Cove, Gloucester, and whose work is known at home and abroad, can answer the first question in particular, and the second question in general.

He became consciously aware of his desire to become an artist at the age of twelve. Nothing that he had learned in school had ever given him so much pleasure as the opportunity to draw. His family was musical, but Leon chose to be an artist, a choice not especially pleasing to his father. "An artist," said Kroll Sr., "is a man who should expect to be supported all his life, and who should not make money out of his work."

But Leon Kroll had no intention of asking support. He decided that the way to become an artist was to become associated with an artist, so with school drawings under his arm he presented himself to C. Y. Turner, who was about to employ some 15 men for the Pan-American Exposition. He showed his drawings and designs. Some, he informed his prospective employer, were originals; some were copies. Turner arched an eyebrow, suppressed a smile, but appreciated the young man's enthusiasm and gave him a job.

Art School

Later came art school, with Twachtman as the first instructor, but Kroll Sr. finally persuaded his son to go into business with his brother, who was an engineer, and offered as inducement a share in a factory producing labor-saving devices. As his part of the business, Leon made the architectural and machine drawings. But six months proved more than enough of this sort of labor. He threw up his inheritance, caused a definite breach with his father, and betook himself to work in earnest at the National Academy of Design, spending the evenings in the reading room of the library where he earned the sum of $4.50 a week on which he lived. Meanwhile he was feeding more than his body. He read avidly all the books he could find on the history of art, from the Greeks to the moderns, and the head librarian, understanding his earnestness, would acquire for the library such art books as did not appear upon the shelves. In order to free himself from tasks that would take time from his reading, Kroll promised the library a poster a month.

There followed several years of art schooling, during which Leon won all the school prizes available, and a scholarship to Europe. As his name became known, he found that his father was beginning to boast about this artist son, and the breach caused by his determination to follow his own bent in life, ended in a happy reunion.

Kroll in Paris ran away with more prizes, but he had lived in the city of art for more than a year before he even heard of Cézanne and Van Gogh. The discovery was a notable one, and was followed by a desire to experiment with impressionism.

"But I soon discovered," said Leon Kroll in his Folly Cove studio, "that impressionism was, in reality, destructive to design. You could make too many pretty pictures too easily by means of a lot of manufactured spots. So when I came back to America in 1900 I was seriously interested in design which must be the permanent part of any work of art. By design I mean the design of area and color, and psychological design.

"For example, take this study, 'Babette.' When I first painted it I gave it an alluring eye, with a 'come hither' expression. But the painting of that eye destroyed the design. It brought into it an emotion that was alien.

More Fun Than Vacations

"When I make a picture, I feel that nothing is too much trouble that will give me a better canvas. Sometimes I spend a year, sometimes several years in one painting. It does not matter how long it takes, nor how much it costs. What matters is the quality of the result. That is why I like my studio in my home. Sometimes I get up in the middle of the night and look at or work on my pictures. Even when I am talking with visitors my mind is at work on a picture. There is such a thing as plastic vision—that other sight with which you are working all the time. To me painting is more fun than anything else in the world. I have tried vacations, but never have I found the same satisfaction.

"The one thing I long for is to be in such a position that I shall not have to think about anything but painting. The artist wants fame only in order to acquire the peace to work. When a man has to worry about many things, as he does when he is to make his living out of pictures, his work really suffers. I don't believe that such worry adds either to work or to character after an artist has proved himself. It may, when a man is young. It seems to me a definite waste for an artist to do anything but think about his work, and waste is costly. No one knows how many working years lie ahead of him, and society should be so constituted that the artist can paint without interruptions." Kroll smiled, "But here," said he, "we are talking of a Utopian state!

Too Many Pictures

"Today even the best known painters of France, men with enormous talent, are not doing as fine work as their talent would lead us to expect, because that talent is greater than the actual accomplishment. Even the best seem to be manufacturing pictures—as many as possible. Many artists have technique in high degree, but vision is absent. The result is too many pictures made and too many exhibited.

"It would be a wonderful thing for the progress of creative art if men were given a definite commission to do—some large work for which the recompense would be unlimited. Princely patrons of art have never been bargainers. They give a man of proved merit a definite commission, as they did in the old days of Kings, Dukes and Pontiffs.

"For example—any arrived artist would like nothing better than to design a large canvas, say 10 by 10 feet. But the expense would be prohibitive. And even if it were painted, what would become of it? Only decorators—many of whom have not actually proved their ability—are given such an opportunity today. Consider the case of George Bellows. He was not so successful financially during his lifetime. Patrons might buy his pictures, but they always bargained for them.

"Leonardo, in the old days, was granted a retaining fee that amounted to an approximate $40,000 a year by the Duke of Mantua, and for that sum the Duke was privileged to choose from the painter's works. Raphael had some fifty retainers, and only did the main design on the canvas, as he was freed from lesser labor by his assistants. Today a man must stretch his own canvas and run his own errands.

"Art flourishes only under generous patronage. Today we have no patrons of art in the old sense. We have only art speculators. They buy Matisse or Derain because they think the works of these men will go up in value. Others buy old masters because So-and-So just bought them.

"We have men today in America who in spirit and in finance are big enough to be art patrons, but they do not genuinely understand art. They prefer to endow an institution instead of an artist. In France Poussin had a pension from the King, whether he painted or not, and left all his pictures to the King. It was not bad business for the Crown. Kings and other dignitaries of that time felt responsible for the support of art—which is nothing more than the support of the artist. Today we give prizes and scholarships to students, but do nothing for arrived men. The man who collects old masters, if he were an understanding lover of art, would be able to recognize in modern men the makings of old masters. There is a lack of appreciation of art in America, although we have in our merchants and financiers the princes of our day. It is a fallacy to think that uncertainty and want are needed for art development. The happy artist is the greatest creator."

DOROTHY GRAFLY.

"Composition in Three Figures," by Leon Kroll. Reproduced From Edward Alden Jewell's "Americans," in Knopf's Modern Art Series.

A Talking Film of the Dreyfus Case

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Berlin

THE "Dreyfus" film follows closely the history of the famous case. Packed with authentic incidents and realistic details, it becomes as genuine a "document" of the case as any of the books written about it.

Richard Oswald's directing is commendable for making a dramatically interesting film which might have become a mere pictorial presentation of scenes. Though Oswald includes in his film many prosaic events connected with the machinery of the law at work, he arranges them artistically, so that they lead to a logical end and become factors in a work of art.

It is surprising to discover that of the many dramatic scenes in this film, those dealing with situations other than those usually associated with the primary emotions are the most dramatic. Far more thrilling than the parting and reunion of Dreyfus and his wife, or his despair behind the prison bars, are prosaic situations like the discovery of the document-forgeries, the Dreyfus and Zola trials, the meetings in Clemenceau's newspaper office. Perhaps the excess of emotional acting in the days of the silent film has tended to stereotype screen acting today. At any rate many emotional scenes seem maudlin and melodramatic beside those as yet less exploited dramatically. Such displays of dramatic strength and weakness side by side in the same film, show clearly that the technique for producing and acting talkies is not yet perfected; nor has a happy medium between the styles of the legitimate theater and of the movies been discovered.

However, intelligent acting contributes more to the success of the Dreyfus film than skill of production, though the latter is unusually competent, and the producer has wisely secured the services of eminent actors of the legitimate stage for this talkie.

Heinrich George presents the Zola we know from literature. Of enormous stature, he dominates the scenes rough and uncouth, yet gentle and patient; unwieldy of speech and tactless, yet sincere and tolerant. Materially having everything to lose, he has nothing but a moral victory to gain. This Zola is consistent with the character and the man who jeopardized his own welfare for the sake of others. To hear George repeat the words of Zola's great appeal to humanity over the tumult of a jeering courtroom, with the laborious effort of a conscientious man struggling to find words for an emotion so deep and rare that it can hardly be expressed in speech, is a gripping experience.

Fritz Kortner as Dreyfus portrays a simple, unobtrusive man whom fate seems to have singled out as its victim. This victim bears his buruden with silent fortitude, but in moments of greatest humiliation breaks out and cries to the world of the wrong he can endure no longer. His cry, "I'm not guilty," so often uttered, never degenerates into melodrama, delivered as it is by Kortner.

The casting of Grete Mosheim as Dreyfus' wife Lucie is unsatisfactory; her voice has little resonance, and, excellent actress though she can be, she makes a negative character of a woman possessed of sufficient character to forsake a life of tranquil domesticity, to battle, defenseless as she was against a hostile, prejudiced world. It is related that Mme. Dreyfus waited on the doorsteps of all the prominent men in Europe to beg for help, until her determination brought about victory for her husband. Grete Mosheim's Lucie Dreyfus hovers in the background like a tragic wraith, showing a despair and fatalistic resignation that surely could never have moved such mountains.

Albert Bassermann as Col. Picquart portrays that soldier as the fine, incorruptible gentleman he must have been; a character fully capable of sacrificing his own honor and position for the honor of his nation.

International Woodcuts

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
London

"THE New Woodcut" by Malcolm Salaman brings up to date our knowledge of what is being done in this fascinating branch of art in Europe, North America and Japan.

The enormous popularity of the woodcut of recent years is vouched for by the fact that the print taken from the engraved wood block has long ceased to serve exclusively its oldest function. It was originally intended to be used only for book illustration and decoration. It is still being used with the printed page—and very beautiful books decorated by woodcuts are being issued all the year round by a number of presses, private and otherwise, throughout the world. But it is also found combined with type in many other ways, such as on advertising leaflets and the like. It is also very popular now for purposes of indoor decoration in the small town flat or country cottage.

Woodcuts, mounted and framed appeal to many art lovers whose wall space and purse are limited. They seem peculiarly suitable for hanging on the stairway, where a near view is always obtained, and the broadly decorative is apt to become incoherent in consequence. And for some reason—perhaps because of their natural affinity with books—they are almost equally in place on the walls of a study or library. There is a steady demand, therefore, for this form of art and something very like a fashion for woodcuts has set in.

The "new woodcut," according to Mr. Salaman, who has made a lifelong study of the graphic arts and is better qualified than most people to speak of them by reason of his finely cultured taste and extensive knowledge of the subject, has marked characteristics of its own. "There is a great deal of work on the wood today . . . that is done without particular respect for the material, taking no suggestions from it, with, in fact, a jolly haphazard way, that may obtain a pleasant or humorous effect of black and white . . ." he says, and thus describes to our complete satisfaction a whole school of present-day wood engravers.

Such work makes no exorbitant demands upon the artist's craftsmanship, and almost any subject will provide suitable material for one of these "pleasant or humorous" effects of black and white. There is no necessity to wait for "inspiration," for some sort of emotional rapport to be established—for, as Mr. Salaman very acutely observes, "one feels that the artist's spirit has been but slightly concerned with them. . . ." The new woodcut is, above all, expressive of a lively graphic sense, and it is, in the main, designed to please the "general" rather than the "precious" public.

The author deals with its production in the principal European countries, in the United States and Canada and in Japan, devoting a section of his book to each in turn, and amply illustrating his text with prints by the chief exponents of the art in each country. Some account of the best-known artists is given and the 190 reproductions are all referred to critically in the letterpress. The chapter dealing with the English wood engravers and their work is the most exhaustive—which is as it should be, since it is in this island that the art is in its most flourishing state. The greater number of distinguished artists practicing as wood engravers are English, and several private presses have been set up in London and elsewhere in England for the production of beautiful books embellished by woodcuts.

A full acount of the work of Robert Gibbings and his Golden Cockerell Press (one of his chief associates in the enterprise is Eric Gill) which has done so much to encourage wood engraving here by its publication of finely printed books copiously illustrated with woodcuts, is included, and the Cresset and other well-known presses are also dealt with appreciatively. A special feature of the text is the extremely interesting article on the modern Japanese woodcut. There are eight color prints.

F. R.

The New Woodcut, by Malcolm Salaman. London: The Studio, Ltd. 7s. 6d. (paper), 10s. 6d. (cloth).

Bolton Brown, Lithographer

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Toledo, O.

BOLTON BROWN, now recognized by his contemporaries as a master lithographer, began his artistic career as a painter. His pictures were chiefly landscapes, exquisitely done, full of the play of lights and shadows, but surprisingly devoid of brilliant color. Even as a boy, he had made numerous drawings of bits of landscape which appealed to him, not for publication but because he enjoyed doing them. The conviction that drawing could not express with sufficient vividness what he wanted to show led him to adopt painting. As a painter, he was likened to Lafcadio Hearn, for he strove to capture the delicate and ethereal loveliness with which he came into contact. Then, just when he was beginning to loom in the public eye as a skillful painter of light and an excellent designer, he turned his attention to lithography.

It was his ambition to express through his work not the look—which is to say the color and form—of nature's aspects, but the feeling, the deeper appeal, of her beauties. To him, textures and depths of light and shadow seemed of much greater importance than color values. He felt that color had little to do with the velvet of a moth's wing, with the opalescence of dawn, the glossy look of leaves or the sleekness of buildings in sunlight.

In lithography he found the best medium for the expression of his art. The mere process of printing from a crayon drawing done on stone, which is the common method of lithography, could never have served Brown's needs. It was his introduction of a method of chemically treating the stone itself, in a manner which made spreading of the printing ink possible, that gave to his prints the look of added richness and depth which is so characteristic of his work. What "retroussage," or spreading of the ink on the plate, does for etching, Brown's process did for lithography.

As a result of the new method which he employs, his lithographs are works of art. With it, he is capable of reproducing the beautiful effects of misty landscapes, the sparkle of water, the quivering masses of dark tree foliage and the flicker of sunlight intermingling with shadow.

He is a versatile worker, producing a wide variety of subjects and moods; but always his work is exquisite in every detail and significantly personal. He portrays scenes dear to him, the beauty of which he has felt sharply; and he interprets them through his own response. He has succeeded in giving to his landscapes something of the naïve delight which primitive man must have experienced in viewing the pristine beauty of forest and glade. In spite of his dim shadowy effects, Brown's work radiates that tender, vivid quality which some artists achieve in rendering subjects which they have found perpetually appealing, the charm of which familiarity has enhanced.

All these characteristics of Brown's work are evident in his four lithographs which the Toledo Museum of Art has recently acquired. In "Grey Barns," he has endowed the humble buildings with an intimately domestic air; and again, in "Old Barns," he has shown another group basking in warm sunlight. There is much of delightful friendliness and coziness in both prints. In "Stone No. 228," his technique is broad, free and rather modernistic. "Moonlight," one of his charming nocturnes, is a dim, blurred view of a house with shadowy trees, all clothed in the gleam of moonlight sifting through foliage. The lonely feeling of night is in it, with all its stillness and remoteness.

To study even a few of the prints of Bolton Brown is to realize that he is not only a careful and patient craftsman, but a sensitive and sincere artist as well.

F. K.

The Haenel Etchings

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAMBURG — The Albert Haenel collection of 1700 etchings and copper engravings, catalogued by Miss L. Martius after 10 years of painstaking work, may now be seen at the Kiel Kunsthalle. Nearly 1000 of the 1700 are Italian art of the fifteenth and seventeenth century. Because Albert Haenel considered Raphael's work the high point in the development of art, he built his collection around the Raphael school. The works of Marc Antonio Raimondi, Giorgio Ghisi and Veneziano lead in importance in the collection.

With all the enthusiasm which Albert Haenel had for the Italian Renaissance, he did not fail to appreciate the art of his time. So the public may study the work of Max Klinger, Karl Stauffer-Bern and Anders Zorn as illustrated in those of their works which are now a part of the Haenel collection.

Playgoing, à la Carte

By E. C. SHERBURNE
New York

MRS. FISKE is to tour in repertory this season on what might be called the à la carte plan. Well in advance of her engagement in a city its theater-goers will have an opportunity to vote on their choice of plays in the list of seven pieces she is preparing to offer. The order of preferences shown in this referendum will determine what plays are to be given, and for how many performances. The plays in preparation are "Ladies of the Jury," by Fred Ballard; "Becky Sharp," Langdon Mitchell's dramatization of Thackeray's "Vanity Fair"; Laurence Eyre's "Miss Nelly of N'Orleans"; "Erstwhile Susan," by Marian DeForest and Mrs. Helen R. Martin; "Mrs. Bumpstead-Leigh," by Harry James Smith; "Hay Fever," by Noel Coward; "Ghosts," by Henrik Ibsen.

* * *

"It will be both an experiment and an adventure," said Mr. Tyler to me in talking of the plan. He, in partnership with the Erlanger company, is to manage Mrs. Fiske's tour. Mr. Tyler is one of a group of theatrical producers who were brought up in a school that believed the theater should respect the decencies. So many of that school have become inactive in recent years that the tone of the theater for the time being, in the United States, has changed. Yet Mr. Tyler carries on. Othello's occupation would be gone indeed if this producer of hundreds of plays during the past 35 years were to drop out. Facing a season that no one in theater management will venture an opinion on, Mr. Tyler sat coatless at his desk in the New Amsterdam Theater Building and smiled. His cheeks colored with feeling as he talked of Mrs. Fiske's touring plans. His blue eyes did not lose their luster once during his recital of the difficulties of theatrical producing in this age of Tom Thumb golf courses, motorcars, the radio and talking pictures. Goethe rejoiced in the spirit that affirms. Mary Tapley had nothing on George C. Tyler.

* * *

A suspicion of ruefulness flickered across Mr. Tyler's face when he remarked that a number of dramatic editors assume that he started in theatrical management when he revived "Trelawney of the Wells" a few years back. Nor was he discouraged when he found that William Gillette's 40 years of accomplishment in the theater had become an all but lost tradition in the interval of that actor-dramatist's dozen years of retirement. Was there not a nationally known motion picture juvenile who inquired, in all sincerity, "Who is John Drew?" These are conditions to be faced and surmounted, not complained about. It is to be acknowledged, too, that the talking pictures have taken so many stage talents away that it is difficult to cast a play, but there is a ray of hope. As I was leaving Mr. Tyler's office a smiling, trim gentleman in gray was admitted, and the manager was saying jovially, "They always come back." The newcomer was Taylor Holmes, just in from Hollywood.

* * *

"This is a period," said Mr. Tyler during our talk, "of personalities rather than actors. Where playgoers used to go to the theater year after year to see an actor, without regard to his play, because he was an artist, they go now to see personalities. That is all very well if you have a play built around a personality, and that personality suffices to interest the public. But what if you have a play developed around an idea? How are you going to cast such a play? You can't use personalities instead of actors then. Assume that the particular actors you want for the parts are available. Well, you can't pay $800 a week for a man to do a rôle perhaps a dozen lines in length, even though he is an ideal choice for the play. Yet he might easily get that salary or more, because of competence, in the talking pictures. Today it has become almost impossible to find a first-rate leading woman who is willing to support a male star, or a competent leading man for a woman star. There are no Bruce McRaes today, content to appear year after year in a star's support.

* * *

"This experiment of Mrs. Fiske's tour is our effort to solve two questions—how can the road be restored under present conditions, and what sort of plays does the public wish to see? Apart from several players who have depended upon a Shakespearean repertory, you will have to go back to Richard Mansfield's day to find a parellel for Mrs. Fiske's adventure. From year to year he carried a large company and the scenery for a repertory of plays into the many theaters that then studded the road. But neither Mansfield, nor any other player of major grade, to my knowledge, submitted a touring repertory to a referendum of playgoers.

* * *

Mrs. Fiske can do this because she has a large number of rôles at command, as well as the rights to the plays in which they occur. She is up in at least 14 rôles, including the Ibsen plays she has done, and one of Ibsen's she has not yet done. Although she has never acted in 'Hay Fever,' she is up in the lead of that comedy, ready to put it on when playgoers show that they want it. It should not be necessary for an actress of Mrs. Fiske's accomplishment to find new plays each season. Never in their careers was it obligatory for Duse, Rejane, Bernhardt or Ellen Terry to build a new play to command the interest of the world. Their very appearance in any play was sufficient to arouse the grateful enthusiasm of lovers of good acting. Despite the emphasis in the theater today on personalities, I still think that there is a public for acting. We believe we can reach that public through Mrs. Fiske's referendum."

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Bread Loaf—'Unpedagogical, Poetic,' With Writers at School

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Bread Loaf, Vt.

THE recently reorganized and enlarged curriculum of the Bread Loaf School of English, Bread Loaf, Vermont, marks a significant step in the development of the Bread Loaf idea. Eventually the curriculum will include courses covering the whole field of American and English literature and comparable to any summer curriculum offered on any university campus, according to Robert M. Gay, dean of the summer school and director of the Writers' Conference which follows the regular session. Dr. Gay, head of the English department of Simmons College and visiting lecturer at Harvard graduate school and Boston University, is known to readers of the Atlantic and the Monitor for his essays and reviews. He is the author of "Emerson As Seer" and other volumes of literary comment and criticism.

Bread Loafers returning this summer exclaimed as they drove up over the last hill. The Inn had been painted. There was a note of regret in the exclamation. Half the charm of Bread Loaf is the oldness of it. The other half is the very modern ideas that are finding expression in the graduate school which it houses. The conference plan of instruction is not unknown on other campuses. At Bread Loaf it is the keystone about which the whole educational structure has been built.

At Bread Loaf they believe that in an atmosphere of friendliness and in contact with a group of writers and critics who have achieved some measure of success, the terms "honest criticism" and "friendly advice" are given their fullest meaning.

The Writers' Conference, a supplementary session of the Bread Loaf School, was established in 1926 as a result of the conviction of John Farrar, publisher, and former editor of the Bookman, that many writers, especially young writers, are at a loss for advice that shall be at once honest and friendly. Often lack of success, Mr. Farrar believes, is the result merely of lack of information or of misguided effort. An impersonal but kindly critic can sometimes detect immediately wherein the work of a student is lacking and out of his own experience guide the beginner to the goal he seeks. The number of students at Bread Loaf is limited, and each one is directed at the beginning of the session to writers with practical experience in the field of the student's particular interest.

To encourage freedom of expression together with the craftsman's appreciation of literary workmanship, to maintain high standards of criticism, to bring the student into informal personal contact with successful creative writers—that is the Bread Loaf idea. The school does not guarantee a literary career to its students, but it does give them a realization of the hard work and earnest purpose back of any literary success.

When They Do This

When Samuel Merwin explains in a round table discussion that he found it necessary to read many volumes on architecture because he had introduced a young architect into a story he was writing for a popular magazine; when a short-story writer of note states that upon the completion of her first draft she considers the story about one-tenth of the way along; when an editor of the Atlantic declares that reasoning is the last, not the first, step in the building of an essay, the amateur decides that there is more to the writing game than he had supposed.

If you had written a novel and taken it to Bread Loaf this summer—not the sort of novel that everybody is supposed to write sometime and burn immediately, but a novel that you felt should find a reading public—you would have turned it over to no less a person than Margaret Widdemer, author of many successful novels and possessed of wide experience in her craft. If you had been experimenting with that most popular of American literary forms, the short story, you would have found out all about "nubs of fact" and "throw-backs" and "boxes" from Edith Mirrielees, master craftsman. But perhaps you are a poet, or on essayist, or a critical reviewer. Then you would have talked things over with Hervey Allen or Theodore Morrison or Gorham Munson. And if you had aspired to playwriting, Walter Prichard Eaton would have shown you the necessity of movement in the drama and given you other bits of sound advice.

A list of visiting lecturers during the summer reminds one of a first-class publisher's list.

How It Happened

But how, one may ask, did the thing happen? Schools of such distinction do not come into being casually at a roadside inn, even in New England. It is a good story. The Bread Loaf Idea found its expression because Paul Dwight Moody, president of Middlebury College, Robert Frost, and other educators and literary men had vision and initiative and courage. They had had experience too, President Moody having recently taken through its first years a remarkable foreign language school on Middlebury campus. When by the terms of the will of Joseph Battell, a wealthy resident of Middlebury, the college came into possession of the Inn, the problem of a home for an English school was solved. But there were other problems. A white elephant may be an embarrassing gift, but what would you do if, in addition to a country inn, you were presented with several mountains, a famous horse-breeding farm, and 30,000 acres of unbroken woodland? Mr. Battell must have had great confidence in Middlebury's trustees. The portrait that hangs over the mantle in the long parlor shows a quizzical face, at once genial and stern, the face of a man who formed his judgments quickly and cared not at all for another man's opinion. His faith in Middlebury College has been justified. A remarkable school has come into existence.

It has passed the experimental stage. In fact, it is so well established that one hears now and then of other schools that are branching out along similar lines. It is good news. But

PAUL DWIGHT MOODY
President of Middlebury College, Who Had Much to Do in Initiating the Bread Loaf Idea.

Bread Loaf has two advantages: its unparalleled natural setting and the fact that it built, not upon an old educational structure, although it is the child of Middlebury College, but upon untilled educational ground.

Bread Loafers who are planning to return and prospective students who have heard of the quaint traditions of the place need feel no concern. A coat of paint can make no real difference. Bread Loaf traditions survive. The Dickensian "bar" in the ntry still serves as the office counter; birch logs burning blue in the same wide fireplaces invite interesting people to delightful conversation; a hundred candles light the supper tables as of old; corn meal mush is still included on the supper menu in honor of Joseph Battell, whose hobbies were forestry, pedigreed horses, and hospitality; "Ellen or the Whisperings of an Old Pine," Mr. Battell's strange book, still lies on the parlor table.

Its "Oldest Friend"

Robert Frost still visits the school as its "oldest friend." It was he who spoke at the dedication of the beautiful new Wilfred Davison Memorial Library in July, of the "bent" which his friend "Davy," the former dean, had given the school.

"A school of this kind," Mr. Frost said, "set amid the beauties of nature, I think would be a dismal thing—it would be a mere credit-hunting summer school up here—but for the bent of poetry he gave it. Now it isn't easy in just a few words to define rightly how or where he gave it that poetic bent. He just had always with him this poetic fineness. . . . And he agreed with those of us who knew him best that we were to gather people here who were above the perversions of poetry. He made the whole thing unpedagogical and poetic. It was as if he had taken the view that he wasn't interested in credits but in life and beauty.

"You can think of your courses almost anywhere you are in the light of the idea. That was the thing that made Bread Loaf what it was—that bent. I hope it will keep it a long time."

E. L. K.

Courtesy the United States Bureau of Education

Children in Nursery and Kindergarten Schools Sometimes Get Confidence in Balancing by Walking on Planks of Varying Height and Width.

Want Art in Every School

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Adelaide, S. Australia

IF THE director of education (William J. Adey) had his way he would have an art room in every high school, and in a great many of the primary buildings. At present the Government cannot afford this, but Mr. Adey is determined to pursue the ideal. The South Australian School of Arts and Crafts is unique in that it is the only one of its kind in the Commonwealth which belongs wholly to the state education department. It is doing better work now than ever before. Every one of the students in the teachers' training college, between 300 and 400, does a regular course of training at the school as part of his routine. There are 220 teachers within the metropolitan area taking regular courses, and 130 teachers living in remote country districts are being taught art by correspondence.

The director says if Australians are going to take their place among the foremost peoples of the world they must develop a practical love of art—love for the beautiful and truth.

The School of Arts and Crafts was founded nearly 70 years ago, and has so grown in popularity that there are now on the roll 1400 students.

A College-Minded Mining Town

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Lead, S. D.

AROUND the largest gold mine in the world, the Homestake, in the Black Hills of South Dakota, has grown one of the most modern and progressive towns in the State. In 54 years of slow-moving, but very sure growth, while keeping pace with its one industry, Lead has neglected none of the elements that go to make a modern city. To appreciate under what handicaps this has been done, a person has only to visit any town that has been built on the mountain sides, where level streets are almost unknown.

This Homestake mine, that means the activity and existence of Lead, produced in 1929 $6,517,837.95 in gold bullion. Over sixteen million tons of ore are blocked out in the mine for future development and work is being done 2600 feet beneath the surface. The company repairs its own machinery and does its own milling and assaying. To do this vast amount of work it employs hundreds of Lead's 5725 people, Americans and foreigners.

Lead has given particular attention to the education of its children. It has at present one of the best school systems in the State of South Dakota, rivaling those of larger cities. It sends an average of one-fourth of its graduates to schools of higher learning, a splendid record for a mining town, since people who follow that industry are usually considered less interested in higher education than are people of other occupations.

In the four school years previous to the last one, an average of 430 pupils a year attended Lead's high school. There were graduated 335 boys and girls, or an average of 84 a year. Of these, 85 are known to have gone on to school.

The above figures are perhaps even the more remarkable, for more than one-third of the high school population of Lead is foreign-born or American-born of foreign parentage. Of these children 43 per cent represent northern European countries, the largest number being from Finland. Central Europe ranks next, Italy third, Great Britain fourth, and Jugoslavia fifth. Though no details of individual nationality can be furnished, it would be unreasonable to suppose that all those who go on to school from Lead are either Americans born of American parentage, Americans born of foreign parentage, or are foreign born. It would be very safe to surmise that these groups are equally represented.

Nor is mining the chief interest of the boys who attend colleges. Practically all branches of higher learning seem to hold an equal attraction. Doctors, lawyers, engineers, nurses, teachers, musicians, and actors have been developed from graduates of Lead High School.

As broad as their interest is the range of schools attended. Many of these youths, of course, go to South Dakota schools, but numbers in the last five years have wandered away to institutions in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska, Alabama, New Mexico, Colorado, Montana and California.

Though the Homestake mine is such a large producing one, there is no wealth in Lead, nor is there much abject poverty. The people live comfortably on their daily wage, with little surplus for emergencies. Therefore, when the youth of Lead plan to go away to school, they do so with the realization that they must work to pay all or part of their own expenses, that there will be little help from home. So they can be found in the colleges doing the various odd tasks that students usually do to aid in obtaining an education.

And again, no economic necessity drives the boys from home in search of employment. While Lead offers few opportunities for girls to earn a living, here are many for boys in and around the extensive holdings of the Homestake—life jobs with the average chance of advancement. But the company has always been sympathetic with the young man who tries to improve his position in life, and has given him a job for the summer vacation, even though it is plainly indicative that he does not intend to stay with the company for long.

Why, then, if there are plenty of opportunities in Lead to make an honest and comfortable living, do young people leave home and seek other fields? There are two outstanding reasons: the first, a splendid school system that instills ambition into its pupils. The teachers are carefully selected. They give pupils training in commercial subjects, home economics, sciences, arts, and the mechanical arts.

The second reason is that the steady growth of Lead since its founding in 1876 seems to have permeated the lives of its people with an appreciation of progress, gradual but sure. Lead did not experience the swift rise to fame and the as sudden decadence of most mining camps. When gold was discovered in the Black Hills several towns sprang up among them Deadwood, notorious town of the old West. But history says little of Lead, four miles west of Deadwood. Mining operations of the Hills became centered there and now it is the largest city of the northern Hills. Its growth was gradual and its decline will be as slow. That its people should be affected is only natural. They desire the best intellectually and send their youth to secure it. And so, Lead sends a higher percentage of its high school graduates to college than does any other city in the State.

Some of these young people return home and carry on the work there in the schools, or in the mine. Most of them, however, are led to broader fields by their college work and remain away.

Giving Instead of Arguing

I WONDER how many mothers have faced the problem of a child who seemingly enjoys arguing? Many mothers have had their patience tested in this way and have wished for a way to solve the problem without having to resort to drastic measures.

One mother who has worked it out says: "My small daughter always wanted to put off, if only for five minutes, the task assigned to her. Or she would ask why she had to do it. Or at times she would pretend that she didn't understand how to do even a simple task.

"I had earnestly striven to be 'slow to anger,' for I could see that something else was needed.

"It was only after thinking the problem over carefully that it came to me what the real trouble was. My little girl expected to 'get' all the time, and was not interested in 'giving.' I realized that what she needed to learn was to serve. As I pondered this the quotation came to me, 'Freely ye have received, freely give.'

"I felt at that moment that the problem had been solved, and this was true, as was proven later."

Then the mother told of buying a small notebook and writing on the front of it, "Freely ye have received, freely give."

After the notebook was ready she had a long talk with the little girl about all of the things she received each day; then carefully she led up to the subject of what the child gave each day. The mother pointed out that it was only cheerful giving which blessed the giver. Then she showed the child the little book and told her that each day the tasks she did lovingly she could write down in the book, and just before bedtime she could show the page to her daddy.

It was most surprising the added thoughtfulness this brought to the child. She actually hunted for little "service duties" as she and her mother called them.

The first night the child showed her book to her father he was highly pleased. They had a delightful talk on how a little child can be of service.

The child went to bed very happy. The little book is still in use although several months have passed. The mother feels most grateful for the harmonious way in which the problem was solved and the father is happy over the chance for a quiet little talk with the child each evening.

J. W. V.

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Home Building Equipment Gardening

Roadside Gardens of Autumn Gay With Friendly Flower Faces

By DOROTHEA KAHN
Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago

IT IS good in early September to lay down trowel and sprinkler and their responsibilities and go forth to revel in the splendor of the careless roadside gardens of the autumn country.

The sun bakes the clay; the roads are dusty; but if you detour just a few feet from the main automobile routes you find vigor and freshness, with many an unintended lesson in garden arrangement.

Purple and gold, lavender and gold. So runs the theme, a magnificent scheme for a large garden (such as the common roadside) that boasts a pure blue sky for a background. Here it is carried out in goldenrod and aster; there in late sunflower and purple ironweed. It has its subtle modifications, too, a touch of coral or burnt sienna or of blue.

From the Atlantic seaboard in the United States to the broad valley of the Mississippi, from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico, many of the same friendly flower faces beam. Goldenrod perhaps is the most universal. The graceful wilding with its fountain sprays of tiny yellow flowers, seems to thrive everywhere. It grows well on high dry meadows; it thrives in bogs; it is at home in seaside ground. Indeed, there are 85 species in the United States.

Europe is said to have only one native species, and the showy American types are grown as cultivated flowers in gardens. Yet the Old World has a claim of its own to the plumy beauty. Goldenrod was known to the ancient Romans. Its botanical name, solidago, is of early Roman origin.

And where is goldenrod loveliest? The question could be long debated. It is welcome, indeed, close to the highway, its gold untarnished by travel dust. Its slim erect wands of bloom are lovely in the shade of a mountain road. Low-growing varieties make a cloth-of-gold in common meadows.

Charming Frowsiness of Bloom

It is nowhere more handsome than in those pleasant roadside tangles where it hobnobs with ironweed. Ironweed, often mistaken for an aster, is a tall, showy comrade of a rich reddish purple. It can be distinguished from the aster by a charming frowsiness of its bloom which has no yellow center, the shape of its flower being more like that of the thistle.

Aster is also a beloved comrade of goldenrod. Like its friend it grows in all sorts of habitats, wet or dry; and like the goldenrod, it appears in an almost endless number of varieties. One authority estimates that there are 250 kinds named in the North American continent. The New England aster is one of the loveliest. The blossoms are starry, their gold centers framed with rays of mauve, purplish pink or white, a touch of wistfulness about their delicate beauty.

Another member of the autumn company is the stalwart joe-pye weed. Its face is more familiar than its name. It is a tall plant, its stems growing as high as six feet, but its blossoms are a dainty cluster of pink or purplish-rose. Joe-pye weed likes moist soil of meadow or roadside, but is not too particular. The curious name is a heritage from the American Indian. Joe-Pye, so legend tells, was a "medicine man" who thought this pleasant autumn flower had therapeutic value.

Botanists have no scorn for the word, "weed," and in their lists of autumn flowers they include without apology the thistle and the golden sneezeweed. The strolling gardener can well afford to share their unprejudiced point of view, for these two are in perfect harmony with the purple and gold color theme.

Unexpected Delights

Some of the greatest charms of the roadside garden are the unexpected ones. A high moment in the fall pilgrimage is that when the stroller discovers, without searching, a touch of burnt orange high overhead—the bittersweet, taking its winding way up some tree or rock. Florists have made familiar the bittersweet cluster and those who buy it commercially know it as a vine bearing a scarlet berry. After it is picked the outer covering, orange hued, curls back, revealing a scarlet core. The woodland student learns that it is not a berry, but a fruit. Unlike the grape, its autumn contemporary, it has no tendrils and clings by winding its whole structure around its support. Bittersweet fruit is much liked by birds. Indians, it is said, ate them when their crop of corn ran low.

Red has an important place in autumn's gardens. Sumac, shrub of the fence margins, flaunts pyramids of rich henna fruit clusters, massed so closely they appear like flowers. As the season advances, its foliage rivals its fruit in color. A proud, bold background, this sumac against the intense blue of heavens, with the greens and golds at its feet.

There are other touches of red in the late season, but for some of them one must leave the road and follow the streamlets. At the silty wateredge, flashing like a vivid bird, the cardinal flower flames. A slim plant, it raises its blossoms on stems two feet or more in length. In shape they are like the small blue lobelia that gardeners use to brighten lowly borders. They are members of the same family; lobelia cardinalis is the proper botanical name for the scarlet plant of the stream banks.

Berries Give Accent

Berries, autumn's exclusive gift to the wild gardens, give brilliant accents to the scene. Baneberry, pokeberry, nightshade and cohosh lend tints of purple, scarlet and blue.

Fruits the stroller may eat are not least among the charms offered by wild autumn gardens. They seem to express in taste as well as color the verve and tang of the fall season. Pungent wild grape; red haw, or hawthorn, a diminutive apple that children love to string as beads; and checkerberry, or wintergreen with its shining evergreen leaves and tiny, delicious berrylike fruit are not hard to find. Wintergreen has a gay cousin, too, not so tasty but still bearing a strong family resemblance. It is called by an Indian name, kinnikinic, meaning mixture.

Elderberry, with its flat-topped clusters of small black-purple fruit, is known both for beauty and edibility. The fruitful shrub grows high, making a fine show as foliage.

Autumn saves for the last, one of its most brilliant colors. The fringed gentian, of an intense royal blue, emblazons the meadows. A softer note is sounded by the witch-hazel another late bloomer. Witch-hazel is one of the mysteries of the American woodlands. Hikers unacquainted with its ways are amazed in November or December to come upon crinkly yellow blossoms branching from bare twigs. Leaves have fallen; what can flowers be doing out at such a season?

It is simply the witch-hazel's way. It prefers to bloom when the excitement is over, bringing springlike beauty to a sere landscape. Its seedpods ripen in the summer following the autumnal blooming season. Witch-hazel grows from Nova Scotia to the Gulf of Mexico and it is peculiarly American. The colonists named it in early days because of its resemblance in foliage to the English hazel. It is a reminder that "the poetry of earth is never dead."

The C. T. Boynton Home on the St. Joseph River, Elkhart, Indiana. Below is the Model Provided by the Architect, Allen E. Erickson, A. I. A., as a Preview of the Design.

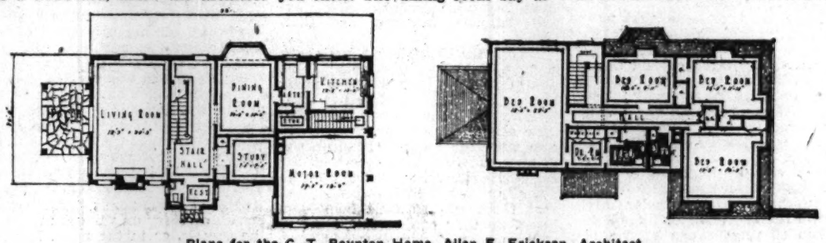
A House for a Big Family

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

FEW young people these days live from their earliest childhood in a "large" house: one big enough for the whole family to "grow up in." The house illustrated was the solution of the desire on the part of Mr. and Mrs. Boynton of Elkhart, Ind., to build just such a house.

The fact that the site was beautiful, sloping to the river and facing on a boulevard, aided the architect much in producing a harmonious plan. One beautiful and satisfying step in building this house was the building of an exact scale model of it first. This model showed the prospective builders its form, colors, and gave an idea of the textures of the various materials.



Plans for the C. T. Boynton Home, Allen E. Erickson, Architect.

The main elements of the plans are illustrated and need no lengthy comment. The two principal reasons for placing of living room and porch were the prevailing breezes and the fine view afforded overlooking the St. Joseph River. The central stair hall extending from entrance to terrace "opens" up the entire house as you enter. The dining room bay affords a sweeping view of the river. The owner's study was secluded as much as possible. The two-car garage, with extended sloping wall hiding the doors, is planned integral with the house. The second floor presents an admirable arrangement of chambers, dressing room, and baths. The large area over the two-car garage provides for adequate sleeping rooms and closets.

Features of convenience and comfort in this house are the electric dishwasher sink, electric ventilator fan and the built-in incinerator. Proper placing of kitchen, rear stairs and garage service rooms also afford special convenience in operating the home.

The basement is divided into rooms by masonry supporting walls. This greatly strengthens the structure, preventing settling and consequent cracking of plaster. Metal lath throughout forms the base for interior plaster. Some rooms are finished in colored plaster; others are finished in wall paper. All service portions are painted.

The architecture presents a modified English type. As to materials, face brick is used on the chimney and the exterior finish of the house is a warm cream-colored stucco of English trowel finish applied on cinder concrete blocks. The roof is of color blend in asbestos slate shingles of various shades of red. In harmony are the chimney pots of red terracotta.

The house has a pleasing appearance when approached on the drive. It seems to naturally fit its site. With a properly planned home built of wisely chosen materials in a pleasing combination of colors, any home owner has a safe investment for his money—as well as a home affording protection and comfort to his family.

Original Touches

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cos Cob, Conn.

WHEN flowers are scarce it is interesting to note what material will be pressed into use for decorating the house. Many valuable discoveries are made and entered in the garden notebook, and not only for use in emergency, for one finds that many of our commonest plants possess great possibilities for use in decoration.

The severe drought of the last summer forced many to turn to the fields and swamps for material. One discovers that the pokeweed, coarse as it seems while growing atop the ash heap, achieves real beauty when placed in a brass bowl and having a pale gray or cream wall as its background. The carmine-streaked stems, strung with fresh green leaves and racemes of dark berries, produce an unusual effect indeed. Festoons of purple nightshade look well in bowls or wall pockets, especially if one finds it when both the green and the luscious looking red fruits shine among the gold-centered purple flowers. If this vine were less common we might see more of it used on trellises, where its rather delicate, twining growth would be more graceful than the smothering mass that so many vines form. Purple nightshade will thrive in shaded spots where other vines might languish.

Another weed that is useful in bouquets is the common sheep-sorrel, a plant heartily disliked on account of its persistence in the garden. One might think a little better of it if he sees its reddish-gold tassels arranged loosely in a light-blue bowl.

Foliage can be quite as interesting as flowers, and it lends a cool, restful touch to the room in which it is used. Such an air is needed during the scorching summer days. The red-leaved and palmate Japanese maple, the common maple, beech sprays, honeysuckle, sage, California poppy foliage, and ferns, are but a few subjects which do not need bloom in order to be beautiful. Huge branches and tight bunches are to be avoided when using leaves. The best results are to be had if one follows the Japanese method of using one or two sprays chosen for their interesting character, and arranging them as naturally as possible in a low bowl.

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Quaint Little Folk in Caps and Jackets of Rustic Red and Green Sit Around Small Toadstools or Otherwise Make a Humorous and Whimsical Accent in Many a Garden These Days.

Bulbs for Beginners

By C. W. WOOD
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FOR quick and pleasing results, few flowering subjects can equal the hardy bulbs. They come into bloom so quickly there seems to be an air of mystery about the entire performance. We sally forth some bright day this autumn—say, in early October—dot the hardy border, out-of-the-way corners of the lawn and woodland with hardy bulbs, forget about them while they sleep during the few winter months, and the first breath of spring shows us color here and there where we have dropped the seeds of beauty a few months before.

It is but natural to suppose that such quick results will be not at all permanent. But that is not true in this case, as, with few exceptions, these hardy bulbs will grow in beauty for years to come, seldom requiring dividing or coddling in any way. These facts are, among others, the reasons for the great favor in which spring-flowering bulbs are held by gardeners of the world. Sureness of bloom, ease of culture, pleasing colors, quick and lasting results, have all combined to make this class of plants universal favorites.

Along with the general awakening of interest in flower gardening has come an army of beginners who may not have the subject thoroughly in hand. It is for these beginners that the following notes are set down with the hope that they may be of some help in showing the way to the beauty of these fascinating flowers.

There Are Yellow Ones

Undoubtedly, the most popular of all spring-flowering bulbs is the narcissus. The predominating color, yellow, is one that can be used in almost any combination, clashing with few if any of the colors found in the spring garden. It is a flower to be enjoyed singly or in a broad mass, according to the space available, the amount of money to be spent on the garden, or other factors. In addition to formal use in hardy borders and beds, they are admirably adapted to naturalizing in lightly wooded places or at the sides of the lawn where they are not in the way of the lawn mower. One of the prettiest pictures in my garden is groups of yellow trumpet daffodils (which is simply the English equivalent for narcissus) growing in the light shade of the home orchard, around the boles of the trees and along an orchard path. Such pictures may be created in practically every garden, be it large or small, by being natural instead of formal.

Most of the narcissus varieties which are likely to come to the amateur gardener prefer a rich loam soil but no manure in direct contact with the bulb and at least partial shade. Such treatment, however, is not absolutely essential for satisfactory results, as the flower is so adaptable it will adjust itself to a widely varying range of conditions. Plant these bulbs one and a half times their own depth, measuring the solid part of the bulb. This gives a depth of four to six inches according to the size of the bulb. Plant just as soon as the bulbs are available as there is no advantage in waiting. As a matter of fact, there is a distinct disadvantage in leaving narcissi out of the ground for any length of time for it is during such times that disease attacks the bulb.

Botanists have divided the great family of narcissus into various classes, confusing to the amateur and not necessary for the enjoyment of the flowers. It is well, though, for every gardener to keep in mind the garden divisions of the race now generally recognized by the horticultural trade. If for no other reason, it will give the garden maker an idea of the material with which he is working. This classification, in its more important aspects, follows:

Trumpet, long trumpet which is subdivided into yellow, white and bicolor, represented respectively by King Alfred, W. P. Milner and Victoria.
Incomparabilis, medium trumpet, as in Lucifer.
Barrii, small trumpet, as Seagull.
Leedsii, white perianth and cup of white, cream, orange or apricot, as in White Lady.
Triandrus, the cyclamen-flowered type, as in the Angel's tears daffodil.
Jonquils and hybrids.
Tazetta hybrids, which includes the new poetaz varieties.
Poeticus, pure white perianth and short, flattened cup, usually of some shade of red or yellow with a red rim, as in Horace or the old pheasant's eye, Recurvus.
Double, as represented by Van Sion.

The list of varieties available to American gardeners is too long to include here and would serve little good purpose if it were printed. The catalogue of your favorite seedsman or bulb specialist will give a wide selection of this planting material.

Tulips of Many Hues

Of about equal importance to American gardeners are the tulips. Tulips may not be as permanent as narcissi, but they contain colors the latter cannot boast of. Then, too, they really do not compete with narcissus, blooming later for the most part, thus continuing the season of bloom in the spring garden.

Tulips prefer a light loam well enriched with rotted manure or leafmold, or both. And they must be well drained. If the soil is heavy and liable to retain an excess amount of water during wet periods, the tulip beds should be raised to provide drainage. Plant them three to six inches deep, depending on the type of soil, a light soil permitting deeper planting than heavy clays.

Tulips are of a myriad of forms. The things to watch in planning a tulip planting are period of flowering and color. Keeping these two things in mind, it is possible for the beginner, with the aid of a good catalogue, to plan and execute a planting that will produce a pleasing picture for a long time in spring, beginning with the single and double earlies and continuing through the Cottages, Breeders and Darwins into late May and June.

Hyacinths are not greatly favored by most gardeners. They are too stiff to naturalize well, but may be used to good advantage in formal beds. The price of first size bulbs practically forbids their use in outdoor planting. This is all very well, for they produce top-heavy flowers that do not stand up under outdoor treatment. Second or third size bulbs ("Roman" hyacinths in some catalogues) are just the thing for planting in the open. This grading does not mean second or third quality, but refers to the age of the bulb. Plant them four to six inches deep as soon as the bulbs arrive, preferably in a light, well-drained soil.

Desirable as the so-called Dutch bulbs may be, the gardener is missing a great part of the joy of the spring garden if he does not include the small bulbs. These small treasures, usually lumped together in an inconspicuous part of the catalogue under the heading of "Miscellaneous Bulbs," are really the most charming of spring flowers, many of them displaying that delightful color, blue.

Miscellaneous Small Kinds

The blue of the spring sky is reflected in the flowers of Chionodoxa Lucilise. Sky-blue with a shining white star in the center is the charm of this snow-glory. Its sister variety, sardensis, is an intense deep blue. They are not particular as to soil, doing well in any situation that is well-drained and sunny. Plant them three inches deep. Closely allied to the snow-glories are the scillas, available to American gardeners in a number of forms and in blue, pink and white. The squills, as they are popularly known, are for any situation in the garden, sun or shade, sheltered or exposed. The most popular form is Scilla siberica, dark bright blue in color, blossoming at the end of the snowdrop season.

If we could get bulbs of all the grape hyacinths we want, we might enjoy the beauty of these small bulbs from early March until the last of May. We must, however, be content with one or two kinds now available. Of these, Muscari botryoides and its variety Heavenly Blue, it is impossible to get too many. They are perfectly hardy and easy to grow in any situation except in dense shade.

An acquaintance with the fat, garden varieties of crocus is just an entering wedge into that charming circle. More desirable, more entrancing, more etherally beautiful are the numerous wild forms now engaging the interest of enthusiastic amateurs in this country. The second bulb to bloom in my garden last spring (on March 12), was the lilac-colored Crocus imperati. This early riser can nearly always be depended upon to burst its lovely lilac bubbles during the first two weeks of March, earlier farther south and always at the first hint of spring. It is closely followed by the species, Tommasinianus, mauve, and Sieberi, purple with a yellow throat. The family contains many another beauty, any of which will delight the seeker of color in the spring garden. Give all of them a well-drained soil in sunshine and they will grow in beauty and numbers from year to year.

What has been said is no more than a hint of the pleasures in store for the gardener who goes about the task of gardening with spring-flowering bulbs. Many desirable kinds have not been mentioned at all, and those which have been spoken of have been no more than touched in a light way. Go about the task of collecting them with every assurance of time well spent.

Hips, Haws and Autumn Berries

The Mountain Ash.—
Draped with autumnal berries that outshine
Spring's richest blossoms, yields a splendid show
Amid the leafy woods.
—William Wordsworth.

A wise gardener always thinks ahead and plans to have an effective garden at all seasons of the year. When autumn strips the shrubs bare of their leaves, it is the berries that enliven the garden and the landscape. The gardener who has visioned the berry garden and planted with that vision in mind will be the joy of the neighborhood when the flowers have been frostbitten, and the berry-laden garden stands out in all its wonders.

One of the choicest of all the berry shrubs for the garden is the old-fashioned snowberry. Its branches bend down heavily laden with its snow-white berries in the midst of August's hot weather. The snowberry is easy to grow and should have a place in every shrubbery border, as the snow-white berries, which are very ornamental, remain on the bush until nearly winter, making it conspicuous in the border.

The berries of the viburnums, the flowering dogwood and the mountain ash give a gorgeous effect to the shrubbery border in the fall, as do the hips and haws on the hawthorns and roses. Callicarpa is a shrub of great beauty and delicacy, desirable in every border because of its clusters of violet jewel-like berries, which are exceedingly showy from September until December. The barberry berries even in the midst of the winter are as bright as ever.

Among the berry-bearing vines are the red berries of the matrimony vine, the orange fruit of the bittersweet, and the lovely turquoise blue berries of the varicolored leafed grape. Berry-bearing bushes always prove a great attraction for birds and a garden with gay berries and joyous birds has an irresistible charm.

L. S. M.

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INTERIOR·DECORATION·AND·ANTIQUES

The Lights of the Pilgrim Century

By ARTHUR H. HAYWARD
Part II

IN ADDITION to firewood and betty lamps, the Pilgrims had another way of lighting, equally primitive and no more efficient.

Rush-light holders had long since been in common use among the poorer peoples of Europe. Some long fibered and absorbent material like hemp was dipped repeatedly in grease, tallow or fats of some kind, thus forming a long, flexible candle. The Pilgrims found that the pith of the common swamp rush, or "cat-o'-nine-tails" answered the purpose excellently.

One end of the grease-soaked rush was placed between the hinged jaws of the iron holder, while the rest was wound round the base, to be pulled up as fast as needed. Often the tip end of the swinging jaw was fashioned into a candle holder for use when the owner wished to afford the luxury of a real candle.

Some of these rush-light holders were nicely made, as many of the blacksmiths of that period were skillful workers who showed much artistic ability. These are rarer than bettys and are among the most desirable of old-time lighting devices.

Candles on the Luxury List

Candles furnished the light for the more well-to-do during the first century in the new country but were expensive to buy and consequently out of reach of the ordinary people. It was many years before cattle were plentiful enough to furnish much tallow, therefore most candles were imported. Substitutes were sought with but indifferent success. The fats of various wild animals such as deer, bear and others were tried but with poor results.

Now and then the storehouse of a swarm of wild bees would be discovered in a hollow tree or cleft of the rocks and the wax from the combs could be used for candles. The best substitute, and one which came to be greatly in favor was the tiny white berry of the bayberry bush which abounded on the waste acres of the Cape Cod region.

This berry yielded a wax which when clarified, made a candle fully equal in burning qualities to those made of the best beeswax or tallow. So great was the onslaught on these bushes, in the fall of the year when the berries were ripe for the pickers, that laws were passed in some towns limiting the harvest. It was believed that notwithstanding the apparent limitless supply, the tremendous amounts picked would soon completely exhaust the bushes. This wax furnished a capital material and many a bayberry candle was dipped by the good housewives of that day, to be carefully put away and used only on the most special occasions.

It took both time and skill to pick and boil the berries, skim and clarify the wax, and when all was prepared, to fashion the candles by "dipping." This was a slow and tedious process requiring skillful handling to shape the candles right, for candle-molds were not then used.

Sconces and Lanterns

Now and then the dusty attic of some old country church furnishes us with some rusty but interesting old sconces. Many of the meeting houses of early Puritan days were lighted, very dimly it is true, by candles held in tin sconces, placed along the walls. In some communities, on the occasions of church services after dark, it was the custom for members of the congregation to help out by bringing candles in slender iron holders or sockets, with sharpened, spikelike bases, which could be stuck upright in the backs of the pews or along the side walls.

Lanterns should be included in the lighting fixtures of this first Pilgrim century, although by no means plentiful. They were a quite necessary part of one's equipment in traveling when there was no friendly moonlight.

These lanterns were usually of tin, sometimes pierced with many tiny holes, in a geometric pattern, at others with windows cut in the tin and filled with thinly scraped horn. Hence the name "lanthorn" which later was popularized into our word "lantern." Here again one congratulates himself if he finds one of these lanthorns with the horn windows still in fairly good condition.

I think that the horn, which had been carefully scraped to the thickness of heavy paper, must have been kept oiled, as it is quite surprising how much light will filter through the oiled horn from the flame of the single candle within.

Wood Frame Lanterns Are Rare

Rarely does one find homemade lanterns. I have one such, and very interesting, which perhaps dates back toward the beginning of the eighteenth century. It has a wooden frame with three sides of glass. The fourth is made by the wooden door in which has been inserted four tiny pieces of looking-glass, each ingeniously set at a slight angle, to reflect the light from the flame of the candle within.

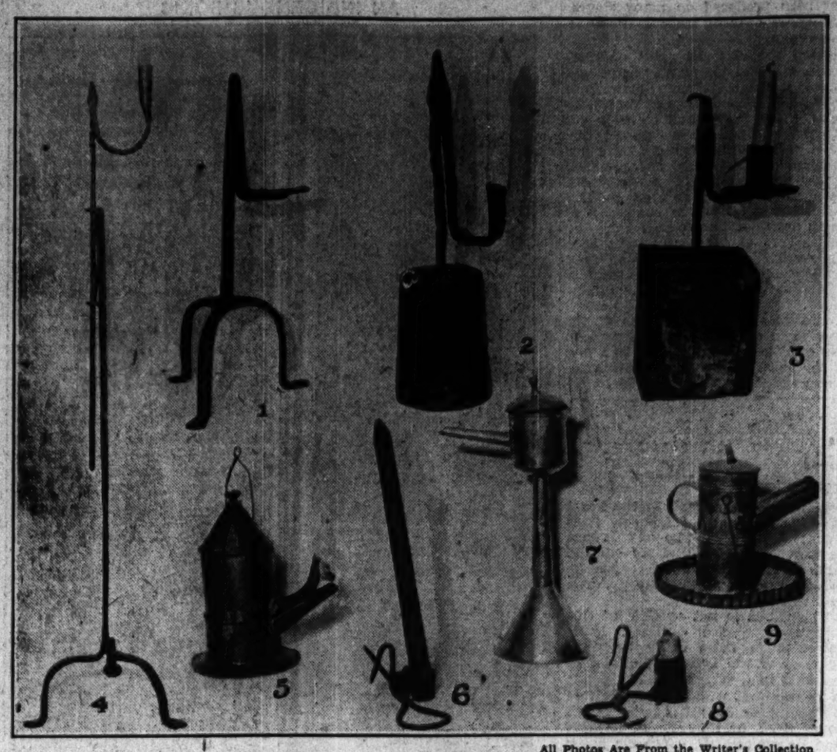
Very rarely was one of these lighting fixtures marked, whether lamp, lantern, candle-stand or rush-light holder. It is thus quite impossible to fix the exact date or age of any one piece, therefore we can merely assign our specimens in the most general way, to the period s when those particular kinds of lighting fixtures were in general use.

It was just after the beginning of the eighteenth century that the lamp with the inclosed wick-tube on the top came into general use. This quickly superseded the dirtier, more clumsy and in every way inferior betty lamps, though in many places the older people still clung to their more familiar types for many years.

The intermediate form, two of which are shown, have the wick entirely inclosed in the tube. This still came out at the side, with the drip-tube beneath, as in the older betty lamps, and were probably in use but a short time. I think not a great number of these were made, for soon after the advantage of placing the wick-tube upright on top of the cover caused their discard. These two specimens I therefore value for their rarity.

The study of the daily life, habits and customs of our Pilgrim forebears is a most interesting one and not the least is this question of the early lighting. To the person following the collecting of antiques, I know of no more fascinating branch than that outlined here. Lighting fixtures, particularly the very early ones, are sufficiently scare to make it a sport, with a corresponding thrill when a really good specimen is discovered.

Try it, as I have done, and see for yourself.



All Photos Are From the Writer's Collection

Nos. 1, 2, and 3 are short, iron rushlight holders, two with wooden blocks for bases. The long, flexible rushlight is held by the swinging jaw at the top. Two have sockets for candles.
A tall iron rushlight holder, No. 4, is to stand on floor. The rods are twisted, the spring allowing adjustment in height. A slender and graceful piece of skilled blacksmith work.
Nos. 5, 7, and 9 show the intermediate stage between the betty lamps and the later ones with the wicks on top. These have the drip tubes beneath the wicks. Note the wick pick in its pocket on the side of No. 9.
Quaint, nicely wrought iron candle holders, light and easily carried about, are Nos. 6 and 8. They may be suspended by the curved hooks or held by the long, sharpened spike end driven into a wooden beam or between the bricks of the fireplace.

In this group of early lanterns, No. 10 is of wood with the sides of glass, the wooden door at the back holding four tiny bits of looking-glass. No. 11 is an early "lanthorn," with windows of thinly scraped horn. Of later date is No. 12, of pierced tin with a horn window in the door. All three are unusual

Another Furniture Covering Problem

By HELEN JOHNSON KEYES

THE matter of attractive upholstering is always of interest, and we are glad to have presented another problem relating to the subject. Strange to say, information regarding period styles in textiles thus employed is difficult to get. Popular furniture handbooks, which are explicit regarding the curve of legs, the shape of backs, the favorite inlays, often omit any statement regarding coverings. Larger works, of course, such as may be read in important libraries and museums, are more enlightening on this subject and sometimes publish old inventories of sale which contain detailed descriptions of upholsteries. Professional decorators and interior decorating offices in department stores are of necessity versed in this information and willing, of course, to counsel the possible customer.

The inquiry put to us concerns the recovering of a love seat 39 inches long and two small matching chairs with carved roses on their frames. The wood is not specified, but the date being given as about 1829, we are assuming that they are of mahogany. They are used in a room with silk draperies, striped in mulberry, blue and tan; a wing chair done in taupe; a chair in needlepoint and one in dark red figured material. A Kashan rug is placed in front of the love seat and a solid taupe carpet covers the middle of the room.

The correspondent suggests either diamond tufting or piping for the backs, but for the period date named —1829—we do not recommend either of these types. They are characteristic of a date slightly later and are not so attractive that one cares to anticipate them.

Dated in the Late Empire Period

In 1829 the late Georgian styles were still permeated with the classical influences introduced to Europe by Napoleon I. Striped coverings often were seen, the material of the overdraperies sometimes repeated in these pieces. Silk brocades with classical motives, such as stiff, winged creatures, griffins, sphynxes, Grecian women, were much in favor. Such patterns are still produced for period use by large textile houses and may be found also in department stores with important decorating divisions.

However, these designs do not always fit comfortably into an American room. They seem remote from the thought of the usual American family today, although the reintroduction of Greek and Egyptian silhouettes in the evening gowns of the moment would tend to harmonize such upholstery designs with present fashion trends in dress.

If nothing so extreme is desired, the writer recommends a particularly delightful covering recently seen in one of New York's smartest furniture stores. It was in a mahogany room with one wing chair and late Sheraton pieces. The cabinet work of the early nineteenth century, based on the designs of the English masters of eighteenth century design, showed strongly the Napoleonic or "Empire" influence.

On a Suite of Like Period

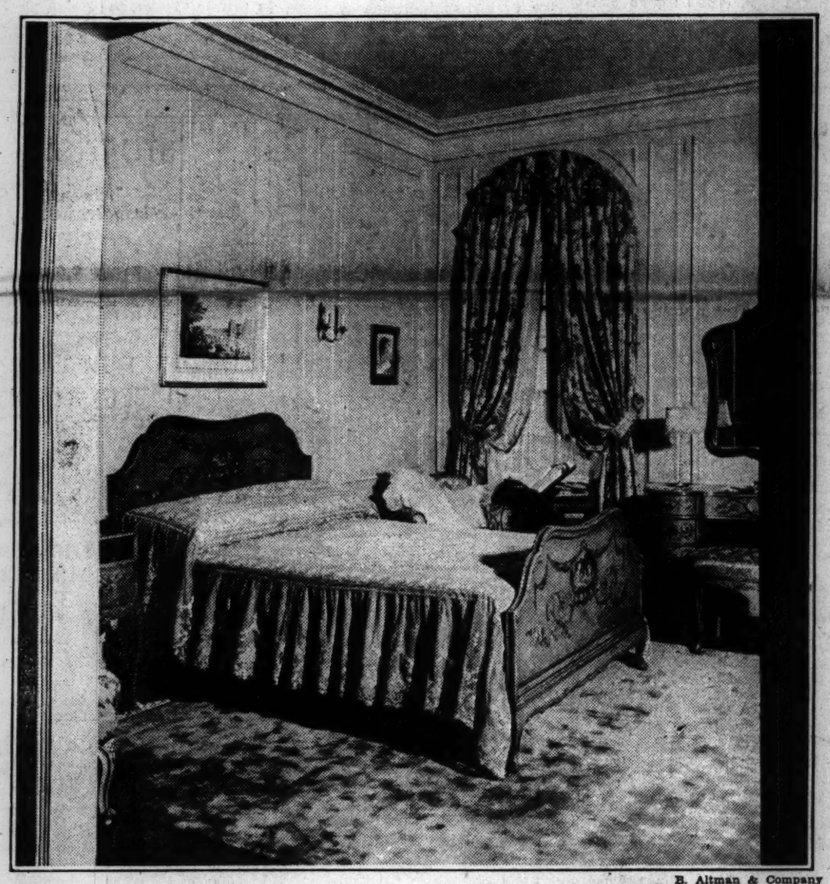
The several small chairs were mounted and inlaid with brass. The shield appeared in none of them, the backs being squarish with slats variously arranged and ornamented. There was a sofa with brass mounts and the characteristic Empire form, and two very Frencn tables with animal feet and solid pedestals inlaid with brass further stressed the date. There was also a love seat, and this had a covering of great charm. Though it was probably not a copy of any century-old upholstery, it nevertheless was highly pleasing. Strong, bright blue satin was stitched in heavy tinsel thread in an all-over diamond pattern. A narrow, dull gold braid fastened with brass-headed tacks ran along the top of the upholstery where it disclosed the curved and carved frame. At the bottom of the seat a heavy dull gold fringe extended to the floor.

The effect was exceedingly interesting, and we feel that it could be beautifully employed for the love seat and chairs in question. The small chairs would not want the fringe, but the tinsel-stitched satin and the braid would be delightful for them. Blue or mulberry satin, matching the overdraperies, should be used, as tinsel on taupe would not be effective. On the other hand, a taupe satin could be diamond-stitched with heavy blue or mulberry silk.

Handling the Decorative Design

The number of inches across the diamond at its widest point—which, of course, is a less measurement than the height—should be, as nearly as possible, a multiple of the number of exposed inches in the covering. For instance, if 36 inches of satin show across the seat, each diamond should be either three inches or two inches or one and one-half inches wide, 12 or 18 or 24 diamonds thus spanning the length. This figuring may not come out evenly on the depth of the seat nor on the back, and yet it may. In any case, one diamond should be carefully centered on each unit of the love seat. Of course, if preferred, the diamonds could be replaced by some running pattern, like a vine, which required no centering.

Any art-needlework store or department will design, stamp and stitch a suitable decoration, after an upholsterer has cut the pieces. It is probable that the satin would have to be lined and interlined in order to support the stitching and give it the proper effect.



B. Altman & Company

This French paneled room, painted and glazed in lacquer yellow with grisaille over-door panels, forms a setting of feminine luxury. The drapes are of semiglazed chintz with a blue-green background of rather formal French design. There is also an underneath curtain of yellow taffeta, draped in the same manner as the chintz and hung to the floor. The painted furniture, brocade chairs, flower prints, and figurine night lamp will appeal to many who like the refinement of feminine appointments.

Good Buying Days—Liberal Hostesses

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

THE past few weeks have offered extraordinary opportunities for buyers of early American furniture and accessories, particularly at the auctions which some country dealers have held. Many who have spent freely during the last few years have not felt inclined to do so during the last summer season, although there have still been enough who would bid to keep the prices from falling generally in a marked degree.

The average small dealer operates on such a limited capital that he simply has to liquidate sometime during the year in order to stay in the game. This means that some country auctions during August and early September might be classed as forced sales. With other dealers in a situation similar to that of the sellers, one important class of buyers has given slight support, often leaving a somewhat cool public to carry the bids.

At one country auction in southern New Hampshire, held in July, the entire estate of a man who had collected for many years was sold. Here much excellent pottery—old jugs, jars, mugs, cups—went for 50 cents to $1 each. Their usual market value might be from 10 to 25 times the amount paid. Naturally there could not have been many collectors about, for even slight competition would have carried the costs to at least several times the figures they reached. The fact that only two or three dealers were present during portions of the three days' sale indicated the indifference of that group as buyers, while the small attendance as a whole might be taken as standing for the attitude of the general public.

A Sag That Will Soon Lift

It would not be fair to assume that such an occasion indicated a general decline in prices on fine articles of the sort offered in the better town shops. Nor should it lead anyone to think that the interest in all sorts of so-called antiques has weakened or that collectors are a bit less keen than they have been to acquire fine things. It is merely that old pewter, china, pottery, iron work and cabinet work are luxuries rather than necessities, as most people buy such things. With the expenditures for things classed as necessities taking a larger proportion of available cash than during the past few years, these luxuries, like many others, are forborne by cautious spenders.

So there have been, and still are, opportunities for the discriminating and attentive buyer to secure at low prices highly desirable eighteenth century home furnishings in all the groups mentioned above. It is one of those dips in price levels which come every few years, being always followed by a rising market that within a year or two and sometimes within a few months takes prices higher than ever. Such a result is inevitable, because of the diminishing supply at original sources and the increase in their demand that goes with the constantly extended eagerness for such things.

A Source of Fresh Pleasure

Massachusetts must have contributed much to the total of the country's knowledge of colonial homes during these summer months. Doubtless a goodly proportion of the many thousands of visitors in this tercentenary year profited much from the hospitality offered by scores of Massachusetts householders. The week of open house at Deerfield, already noticed in these columns, was typical of the practice of many communities, although few were able to equal its concentrated quality.

Marblehead, with many more homes to open, selected a few for each Tuesday of August, Cambridge followed a similar plan. Plymouth had its particular schedule and so, in different centers throughout the State, there were several hundred residences of colonial type which the visitor might enter and enjoy as his tastes and knowledge allowed.

Most of these residences stand unchanged architecturally for a century and a half, the furnishings being possibly those which had always been there. The privilege of intimate observation of these settings has been very great and must have revealed a multitude of fresh and stimulating aspects of ancestral customs, furniture design and quaint architectural details that will contribute lasting pleasure to many thousands of people.

Of a somewhat different nature and of notable importance was the loan exhibition of fine eighteenth century furniture shown in the historic Wentworth-Gardner House at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, built in 1760.

In Portsmouth, New Hampshire

This dignified mansion on the banks of the Piscataqua River was in a deplorable condition not many years ago, when it was discovered and restored by Wallace Nutting, to form one of a series of typical eighteenth century residences of the better sort, which he furnished and opened to the public. It was bought by the Metropolitan Museum of Art, some years ago.

This residence is not maintained in a furnished condition by the museum, the authorities loaning it for a fortnight to a patriotic Portsmouth group. These citizens secured anonymous loans from so many of the old Portsmouth mansions that they were able to outfit this remarkable old home with abundant selected specimens of the highest merit in contemporary cabinet work.

The old seaport of Portsmouth was a community of considerable wealth 150 years ago, as numerous conspicuous estates and a great number of prosperous homes still remaining bear evidence. It was from these interiors, where they may have stood since the houses were built, that the impressive, temporary furnishings of the Wentworth-Gardner House came, to give rich enjoyment to visitors for a fortnight this midsummer.

Not a Maker's Mark

One mark on old china and earthenware, puzzling to many of our correspondents, is shown below. The outline is always the same but the letters and figures which appear in the different sections surrounding the center differ considerably.

This mark first appeared on china and earthenware in the year 1842. It followed an act of British Parliament which allowed designers to register their patterns with the Government Office, thus protecting themselves from being copied. It corresponds with the mark, "Patented," or "Copyrighted," which provides similar protection to American designers.

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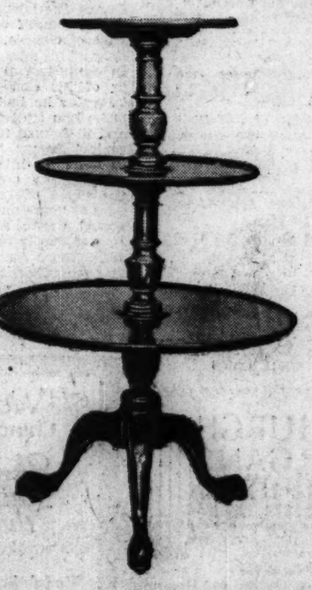

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Music of the World—Theatrical News

The Situation of German Opera

By ERWIN STEIN

Vienna

A GOOD deal has happened since the time (about two years ago) when I commented upon the situation of German opera. At that moment, most of us were under the influence of the success of Krenek's "Jonny Spielt Auf"; and many people thought that contemporary subjects would give a new impulse to opera composers in general. But today we realize quite clearly that "Jonny" did not inaugurate a new "tendency," and that since then, its author has composed other, and better, things.

Everybody was amazed when Krenek, last year, came forth with a really great opera whose subject was the old Greek story of Orestes. And in all likelihood, this opera will not turn out to be the highly gifted composer's masterpiece, although it shows, once again, his uncannily sure sense of stage-effectiveness, his skill in manipulating his subject-matter (he always writes his own libretti) and his power of invention. And we are bound to acknowledge that the legends of olden times (the favorite hunting ground of opera-writers) prove, even nowadays, to be far more suitable and useful than contemporary subjects. Cases in point are Strauss's "Elektra," Stravinsky's "Œdipus," Honegger's "Antigone." Egon Wellesz, who had already dealt with several Greek subjects, has now completed an opera, "The Bacchantes," whose first performance is announced for the coming winter.

Weinberger's "Schwanda"

But the most successful opera that was produced last year was founded neither on old legends nor on modern life; it embodies an utterly naïve national Czech folk tale. It is entitled "Schwanda the Piper," and is by Jaromir Weinberger, a young Czech composer. It has been performed on nearly all the German stages, and in several other countries. It owes this widespread success to its very effective libretto and to the characteristic folk-like tunes in the music, which please everybody, and originate, unmistakably, in the Czech tradition, in the examples set by Dvořák and Smetana. The public at large has no use for problems, and finds in the amusing tale of "Schwanda" all that it wishes to find in opera.

It is, as regards the cultural position of Czechoslovakia in Central Europe, a characteristic fact that none of her artists can enjoy success abroad except via Germany. This is what happened in the case of Janáček (a far more significant composer) and his opera "Jenufa." Just now, great interest is evinced in his posthumous opera, "Memories of the House of the Dead," and it is expected that the great success of its original performance at Brno last year will be confirmed by its reception in Germany.

Of all the operas mentioned by me the year before last, only "Wozzeck" has survived—it would be more accurate to say that it has just established itself by now. No need to be a prophet in order to foretell that it will endure far longer than most of the operas that are being performed just now. Its author, Alban Berg, is working on a new opera, "Lulu," after Wedekind's plays "Erdgeist" and "Pandora's Casket."

Schönberg and Hindemith

So far, the general public remains unable to comprehend Schönberg's lyric dramas. This fact is proved by the sundry performances which have taken place of late years. New York has had the opportunity of getting acquainted with his "Hand of Fate." Many people admire him, few understand him. My own conviction is that he is one of the very greatest figures in the history of music, and that whatever attitude contemporaries maintain toward his works, we need entertain no fear as to their future. His latest opera, "From Today to Tomorrow," produced last season in Frankfurt, will certainly not establish itself as quickly as its title might suggest. Its subject is derived from contemporary life. Musically it is, perhaps, the master's most sublime achievement.

Hindemith's "News of the Day" also deals with present-day events. The music is delightful, and would be worthy of a better libretto. It is deplorable that Hindemith should never have been able to get hold of a really good libretto: for, consequently, his operatic music, which belongs to the best of his output, is doomed to lie fallow. Another opera on a modern subject is Max Brand's maiden work, "Machine-Engineer Hopkins," which has been produced on many stages, and shows a strong sense of dramatic possibilities.

From the material point of view, the position of German opera stages has changed even more than from the artistic. Economic conditions compel German states and cities to cut down expenditures to the utmost. Official subsidies to theaters have accordingly been greatly reduced. The threatened closing of many opera theaters has been delayed so far; but these theaters are compelled to carry out their work on a far smaller scale. Part of the staffs have been dismissed, the orchestras have been reduced, and so the artistic resources of these theaters are greatly diminished.

The practical consequences of the new state of things will be seen in the coming season. It would be a pity if the culture for which the German opera stands were to disappear.

Stravinsky's Anti-Beethovenism

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Paris

AT THE present time, in the most serious musical circles, there is a distinct movement of disaffection in regard to the music of Beethoven, or, more exactly, to the symphonies of Beethoven, which are not the best part of his work but which for many summarize the esthetics of the master. Yesterday even, a Beethoven festival meant a full hall; today the great foreign conductors—the Germans in particular—are all astonished to find that they no longer have a success in Paris with the "Pastoral," the "Heroic" or even the Ninth, which was for a long time an irresistible attraction for the Parisian public.

The phenomenon is easily explained. The nine symphonies have been overdone. They have been played every Sunday at the big orchestral concerts. We have been saturated and satiated by them. The goose with the golden eggs has been slain.

Further, it is evident that an important part of this music has cruelly suffered by the trial of time—its orchestration. The Beethoven instrumentation seems singularly dull and heavy compared to the scintillating scores placed beside it on our dominical programs. Certain able conductors cleverly mask these wrinkles, but most of the others do not think about it and we are overcome with the boredom of hearing the trumpets obstinately sounding the tonic and dominant for an hour.

Architecture for the Ear

We have been shocked every time great musicians have proposed to reorchestrate the works of Beethoven. We have cried "Sacrilege." I do not understand this indignation. It is not sacrilege to prop up the façade of a cathedral that threatens to fall, to reinforce its buttresses, respectfully to restore its sculptures that are crumbling—but to "repair" the ancient walls of the Beethovian temple is to condemn it to ruination sooner or later.

But there is a more serious reason that alienates the great composers of today not only from the technique but from the ideals of Beethoven. People are astonished to see a Stravinsky profess methodical anti-Beethovenism. The composer of the "Sacre," however, did not manage clearly to justify his declaration of war and his initiative was rather compromised. But someone has just formulated his secret thought more clearly—or perhaps has given body to his unconscious revolts—and his arguments deserve to be examined.

The Swiss novelist Ramuz was Stravinsky's collaborator for the "Histoire du Soldat," and did the translation of "Les Noces." Ramuz knew the Russian composer during the war. During the hostilities, Stravinsky installed himself on the shores of the Lake of Geneva, where he composed some of his most characteristic works. In the course of his periods of work or of his excursions with his collaborator he had the opportunity to make him understand his aspirations and ill-defined theories. In his "Souvenirs" Ramuz tells us about them in the most intelligent way.

Stravinsky opposes Beethoven in the name of the respect that one owes to "pure musical matter." Music should, first of all, appeal to the ear. It is primarily sound, beauty of tone, architecture for the ear. It is only after this that it has the right to be sentiment, philosophy, morals or emotion.

Now, with Beethoven, emotion comes first. He appeals to the heart before he appeals to the ear. It is moral canvassing. The act is not regular. A musician who respects the rules of the game should, primarily, create strictly musical beauty. The rest will follow.

The public is not sensible of this scruple—quite the contrary. It is taken much more easily by what there is of the literary, pictorial or pathetic in a symphony. The public is an egoist. It wishes to see itself in a masterpiece. It wishes to be spoken to of itself, of its feelings, its joys and its sorrows. At a concert many listeners are persuaded that a man of genius has written a sublime score only to mirror therein their little pleasures and their little daily sorrows. They seek therein the description of their heartaches. They love to find in it the "sublimated echoes of their misfortunes."

It is touching, but it is to inflict a grave injury on music, to reduce it to such a humiliating task. A beautiful symphony is not a handkerchief to wipe away the tears of every passer-by. It is not a cupboard in which you carefully arrange your little emotions, like neckties, so as to have them to hand when it pleases you to pass them in review. You must accustom yourself to regard music as having its own independent existence outside yourself. It has no need of us, of our sentimentalities and our confidences, to live magnificently and evoke emotion—but musical emotion, emotion that comes from itself and not from us.

Ramuz observes truly the resistance of the public to this conception. The crowd, he says, does not accept the fact that there is, outside of its entity, an actuality, and in particular, a musical actuality, in which this entity has no part. That shocks and scandalizes it.

Forgetfulness of Self

The public does not understand Stravinsky's ideal because his music requires on the part of the listener "a forgetfulness of self, a forgetfulness of one's particular destiny, an indifference to self, a faculty of giving and abandoning oneself," that appears to it to be too big a sacrifice.

Yet it is the true attitude that one should have, not only before Stravinsky's altar but before that of all the great masters. In a masterpiece one should not seek oneself—one must not imagine a symphony for one's own personal needs and conveniences. One must not install oneself in a sonata like a rat in a Dutch cheese.

Now this is what is done now by the Beethovenians who have sought literature, painting and sentimentality in works that they have finished by emptyinig of their musical contents. Have you noticed how many good people, perfectly unmusical, are enthusiastic Beethovenians? How many literary men, particularly, become ecstatic when they speak of the "Moonlight" Sonata or of the B Minor; whereas Mozart, Chopin or Debussy leave them completely indifferent. The symptom is characteristic and it is serious.

One must leave to the literateurs a whole section of the musical library that they have spoiled by their commentaries. And one must jealously protect the other sections against their attacks. Music is primarily music. This very simple axiom is not yet understood. It is not until after being rhythm, movement, formal balance, inward dance, pulsation, that it should set going our intelligence and our feelings.

Stravinsky's anti-Beethovenism has no other meaning. It is an indication, a fertile indication, which the present-day public has the greatest need to grasp.

AN INDIGENOUS BORIS

J. PANCHEHIN

In the Title Rôle of Moussorgsky's Opera as Presented by the Music Studio of the Moscow Art Theater.

New Symphonic Music in Spain

By JOSÉ SUBIRÁ

Madrid

A FEATURE of musical activities during recent months has been the considerable amount of symphonic music performed both in Madrid and in Barcelona, the two main musical centers of Spain.

Having noticed, in a previous article, a number of the works played for the first time, I shall begin by speaking of two which I had not yet mentioned: a Concertino by Salvador Bacarisse, performed at Madrid, and a "Symphonic Picture" by Manuel Blancafort, performed at Barcelona.

Both are emphatically modern in technique. The concertino is in three movements (Allegro deciso, Adagio molto and Rondo), and is scored for two flutes, oboe, clarinet, two bassoons, two trumpets and the usual strings. It is by far the most boldly experimental work by a Spanish composer which has been included of late in the programs of a Madrid symphony orchestra. A few months ago, noticing in this column the production of this same composer's "Tragedia de Doña Anna," I referred to his characteristic idiosyncrasies, specially mentioning his tendency to bi-tonality. This tendency again asserts itself in the concertino, whose materials, simple and straightforward from both the melodic and the harmonic point of view, suggest forthwith the epithet "neoclassical."

Structurally, there is a similar lack of complication. The composer contents himself with making a number of the instruments play in one key and the remainder of them duplicate them exactly, but in another key. The scoring is skillful, and produces effects of biting dissonance which impart to Bacarisse's music a physiognomy distinctly its own.

Blancafort's "Symphonic Picture" is entitled "A Festive Morning in Pulg-Gracios." The composer has not slavishly followed a definite program, but contents himself with giving an impression of a joyous crowd, occasionally coupled with more definite and concrete suggestions, such as the peace of the early morning hours and the contrasting riot of the people who arrive to take part in the festivities; and later the rejoicings of the crowd, expressed by a variety of dance tunes and folk songs skillfully combined over a sustained harmonic background. All this is distinctly suggested, although with a certain amount of realism and with the touch of melancholy which is part and parcel of Blancafort's individuality (it is noticeable also in another descriptive work of his, "The Pleasure-Park"). On the whole the music is as definitely subjective as Bacarisse's is objective; and it is not devoid of sentimentality, despite its fundamentally humorous character.

In Madrid three symphony concerts were devoted to Spanish music. The programs consisted of excerpts from dramatic scores by Bretón, Chapí Jiménez, Albeniz, Granados and Julio Gómez, two transcriptions of piano pieces by Albeniz and a number of works originally written for the concert platform by Usandizaga, Conrado del Campo, Turina, Falla, Espiá and others.

In Barcelona, we have had several concerts devoted each to the works of one composer only. The program of a Juan Manén concert comprised his tone poem "Juventud" (Youth) his "Calderon-Overtune," his "Spanish Concerto" and excerpts from his opera, "Acté." A concert devoted to the music of Lamote de Grignon, the conductor of the Barcelona Municipal Orchestra, included an oratorio for soli, chorus and orchestra, entitled "Christmas." This proved to contain materials originating in Catalonian folk music, but treated according to German technique. A program of music by Jaime Pahissa included his "Overture on a Folk Tune," his Symphony for strings, his tone poem, "El Camino" (The Way) and his "Intertonal Suite," a work written on what he describes as "dissonant harmony."

Many works by Catalonian composers who, despite their merits, are hardly known outside Barcelona, were included in the season's programs. I must content myself with merely naming the most noteworthy of these: Garreta's "Pastoral Tone Poem;" Zamacois's tone poem, "The Harvest"; Morera's Suite from the ballet, "Gracieta;" Samper's "First Suite of Songs and Dances of Mallorca"; Toldrá's lyric impression, "Count Arnau's Condemnation"; and the symphonic impression, "Clouds," by Lamote de Grignon, son of the above-mentioned conductor and composer. All these novelties were introduced by Casals's orchestra; and some of them were played several times in the course of the season.

The 'Shrew' in Modern Dress

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN—An interesting experiment is being prepared at the Dagmar Theater. This is the staging of "The Taming of the Shrew" in an ultramodern setting. The director considers this play more suitable for presentation in present-day garb than any other of Shakespeare's plays. The cast is brilliant, including Mme. Bodil Ipsen and Paul Reumertin in the leading parts. Jazz music will be composed for the play, and the scenes will include a fashionable hotel, a railway station, a garage, modern flats and so on.

Marion Terry

By J. T. GREIN

London

MARION TERRY was somewhat overshadowed by the glamour and glory of her sister, Ellen. But there were many who considered her Ellen's peer, aye, some who held that as an emotional actress she would have surpassed Ellen had she not been singled out, at any rate in her later years, to act the sweet and suave women, the tender-hearted mothers, the great ladies. Her last great part was in Somerset Maugham's "Our Betters," and we still remember how, when she appeared on the stage, she dwarfed all round her by her distinguished personality, her imperturbable repose, her slightly hautaine air. But behind this quietude there smoldered a sense of humor, oh, so gentle, but almost etching in its directness. With a smile she could dulcify an acid remark; yet for all the amiability of its utterance it hit home pat. When she felt herself in a character, her every remark gained such significance as almost to obliterate the repartee of her fellow players.

Somebody said of her: "She reminds me of Rider Haggard's She—She who must be obeyed." Yet really there was no more retiring woman than Marion Terry. She never exaggerated. She never raised her voice as if lashed by fury; tranquilly, almost phlegmatically, she attained her effects. Some of these were indelible. Now, after many years, I hear her still as Mrs. Erlyne imploring her daughter to "Go home, Lady Windermere." It was, in a few words, a superb outburst of protective motherhood. I see her still as Fauntleroy's mother, clasping her little boy to her heart. She did not wail, she did not weep, she merely sighed a few words; but in that sigh there was a world of woe and sacrifice. As for her Mrs. Arbuthnot in "A Woman of No Importance," I remember her calm dignity, her imperious condescension, which lifted the woman far above the men.

These were her three great parts, by which she will be mainly remembered. Her record is too voluminous, too stupendous, to recall in a short portrayal. Her record in Mr. Parker's "Who's Who in the Theater" covers five closely printed columns full of her "dramatis personæ," far beyond the recollection of the oldest playgoers, for she went on the stage in her 'teens and she retired seven years ago. When last I saw her, trying to persuade her to take part in a charity performance, she said: "No, no; I have done my job. I live with my memories. On the stage my memory is failing, but Fred upholds the family tradition. The succession is assured in the hands of Mabel (Terry-Lewis), of Dennis (Neilson-Terry), and of Phyllis. She—Phyllis—will follow in my footsteps."

'The Far-Off Hills'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—At the Everyman Theater, the Irish Players in "The Far-Off Hills," by Lennox Robinson. Producer, Fred O'Donovan. The cast:

Patrick Clancy	Fred O'Donovan
Marian	Natalie Moya
Dorothea (Duckr)	Joyce Chancellor
Anna (Pet)	Maureen O'Moor
Oliver O'Shaughnessy	J. A. O'Rourke
Dick Delany	Harry Hutchinson
Susie Trnan	Kathleen Drago
Pierce Hegarty	E. J. Kennedy
Harold Mahony	Tony Quinn
Ellen Nolan	Una O'Conner

To the writing and acting of folk comedies, at once racy, wistful, humorous, poetic and instinctively clean, no native genius with which I am acquainted lends itself more spontaneously than the Irish; and for the reason that—contrasts, contradictions and conflicts being of the essence of drama—the wayward impulses and fanciful inconsistencies of these imaginative Celts shape into human and compelling plays directly the skilled hand of a Synge, a Lady Gregory or a Lennox Robinson gets to work upon a congenial idea.

"The Far-off Hills" is an unpretentious and delightful little piece, cunningly built round an Irish household, of which the central, dominating figure is Marian, whose Celtic imaginings destine her, as she supposes, for a convent life. Widened experience, however, and an offer of marriage from a hustling, resolute young countryman of hers, who means to to make her sleepy town hum with new activities, reveal her "reforming instinct" as, at bottom, one that can be fulfilled only in the market-place and the home. A driving, managing, worldly woman this, in whose dreams the far-off hills showed brightest only because they were far off.

Though tailing off a little, at the close, toward farcical inconsistency, the comedy is contrived with much technical skill, especially in the use of that invariably effective trick of letting the audience deeper into the secrets than are certain players on the stage. Its story is developed with the compelling human charm that is almost a prerogative of the Irish school. The acting is beautifully done by a company which some might suppose to be weakened by the absence of such old-established favorites as Sarah Allgood, Maire O'Neil and Arthur Sinclair. This, however, is not the case. Mr. Sinclair, for instance, is so individual an actor that he cannot help pushing himself, occasionally, a little out of the picture, by sheer virtuosity; whereas Mr. O'Donovan, though a thoroughly competent interpreter of Patrick Clancy, has no such temptations; and the result is a more even performance all round. Miss Natalie Moya played with skill the difficult part of Marion, calling for a subtle blend of austerity and charm; Mr. J. A. O'Rourke produced another of his vividly familiar native character-sketches as also did Tony Quinn; and Miss Kathleen Drago completely won the audience with some shrewdly spirited acting, and an easy, captivating laugh.

P. A.

On Record

A WEALTH of violin and piano sonatas, and many pieces of music in other small forms, are available in current electrical recordings. A few of them may be listed here.

Prominent among the newer releases is Franck's magnificent Sonata in A major for violin and piano issued by the Victor company in a reading by Alfred Cortot and Jacques Thibaud.

From the four records issued in the Masterworks series for the automatic machines, as well as for the hand-adjusted type, comes superb playing by both these musicians. The recording, neatly and ably made, enhances an ensemble of rare loveliness. The sonata proceeds with smoothness and precision, while sections of ardent vigor emerge with their full import. One may note in passing that Cortot and Thibaud made an earlier recording of Beethoven's A major Sonata, No. 9.

From Columbia comes a reading of Brahms's Sonata in D minor by Efrem Zimbalist, violin, and Harry Kaufman, piano. The interpretation is well rounded, musicianly, marked by swift interplay of the two instruments. From a mechanical point of view, the registration is highly commendable, and enhances the work of the players.

A third sonata, announced for September by the Victor company, is Beethoven's violin sonata in D major, Op. 12, No. 1, played by Yehudi Menuhin, the child violinist. His accompanist in a praiseworthy and invigorating performance is Hubert Giesen. There are buoyance and vigor in the young violinist's reading which suit well the early work of Beethoven. But there is also mature richness in work and performance.

Lionel Tertis, distinguished player of the viola, arranged Delius's Second Sonata for violin for his own instrument. This arrangement as recorded by Columbia brings to listeners a composition which ranks high in contemporary music for its structural vigor and for its originality, and it also sets before them the lustrous warmths and resonances of the viola. The reverse of the second disk brings a briefer piece written by Delius for viola, a serenade, "Hassan." Another record by Tertis brings the ever-welcome "Londonderry Air" and a Brahms "Minnelled," both arranged by the violinist.

C. S. B.

Stage and Film Notes

Maurice Chevalier is to make a brief concert tour in the United States.

Because of the confusion caused by two William Boyds in the films, their identity is to be made clear by changing the screen name of the Pathé contract player to Bill Boyd.

Rear Admiral Byrd is to make 100 lecture appearances next session in an American tour.

George M. Cohan is to make a road tour in "The Tavern."

Madge Kennedy is to make an American tour in "Michael and Mary."

Al Jolson has gone to Berlin to make a talking picture in German.

On Come the Conductors

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

HOW a musician performs is a question that seems to have given place rather completely here to that other one—what he thinks. With regard especially to men who direct orchestras, the public strikes me as caring scarcely at all about their technique, and as being curious chiefly about their message; nor can it be depended upon always to get aroused over that. In any event, it has pretty generally ceased. I believe, to admire conducting, particularly the kind which is for the most part a display of discipline. The thing that stands through every hazard and that alone answers as a means of artistic measurement, is interpretation.

On no other ground can I explain why men who have won high position in Europe and who have proved their ability, too, in America, fail, nevertheless, to suit New York audiences. Take those who, one after another, assumed charge of the New York Symphony Orchestra in the last seasons that it gave concerts. Not one of them but manipulated the baton masterfully, not one but guided the players with first-rate skill: and yet, not one that stirred, except momentarily, the enthusiasm of the subscribers, not one that awoke a zeal and a partisanship which would make them fight for the continuance of the institution against whatsoever odds.

The "How" and the "What"

Somebody, surely, should have been able to save the New York Symphony from being disbanded or merged with another orchestra and caused to disappear. At another time, an earlier period, when people were interested in the "how" of instrumental presentation and were willing to take the "what" for granted, I have little doubt the New York Symphony would have survived, with someone like Walter, Klemperer or Busch leading. For the conducting, in the case of all three, was admirable, distinguished. Interpretation, for that matter, was not wanting; excellent interpretation, too, if quality were the issue. But the Walter, Klemperer and Busch studies of the masters, however unexceptionable they may have been in theory, simply missed reaching home.

Then, the audiences of the Philharmonic, or since the consolidation, the Philharmonic-Symphony Society—how they could show coldness to a man of the repute and powers of Furtwängler, is something beyond strange. Someone has observed of Furtwängler that in Beethoven, Brahms and I know not who else, he lacked style—no, I have the wrong word—that he lacked taste; which sounds to me like summing up more in a brief, indefinite phrase than is reasonable.

And still, I would accept it as a starting point for discussion, suppose he who said it meant that Furtwängler brought to his New York listeners something they did not desire, and failed to bring them something they did. To give my own account of the affair of Furtwängler's coming, staying and going in brief—they considered the "what" of his treatment of the Symphony No. 5, or other work; and after due pondering, they avowed themselves unimpressed and unsatisfied.

Kleiber Next

As indicating how slightly disciplinary conducting is regarded, the case of Mengelberg presents itself. Who, I should like to be told, has better command of the technicalities of time, tune and tone than Mengelberg? Truly, nobody has. Then why not continue him, to keep the Philharmonic players trained to the top mark? Away with training; they hanker for an interesting kind of thinking; and Mengelberg's thinking they have never altogether fallen with. Speak of Mengelberg, and you call to the recollection of Philharmonic supporters the concerts at which the music of Mahler was exploited—though I appear to myself unfair, saying "exploited"; when the music of Mahler, let me revise, was submitted for Philharmonic approval. Ah me! how they refused to approve! Mengelberg, I could wish, had left Mahler out, or offered him with another sort of persuasion. So Klemperer, I could wish, had not compli-

Schiller Festival

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MUNICH—For the Schiller Festival in the National Theater this summer, besides the leading actors of the Bavarian State theaters, a number of Berlin players were enlisted. The members of the Munich theaters, though no longer closely bound by the stage rhetoric of former days, still loosely follow traditional lines in rendering classic drama, while the Berlin guests have completely emancipated themselves from tradition. The comparison of styles, therefore, is interesting.

So far, "The Robbers" (with Hartmann, the Reinhardt actor, as Franz Moor), "Fiesco," "Don Carlos" and the "Wallenstein" Trilogy have been performed. The peak was reached in the "Wallenstein" performance, with Albert Bassermann in the title rôle. This actor's nonchalance in speech and gesture at first appeared not only surprising, but somewhat affected, but gradually his consummate art in representing a character was unfolded. Slight touches illustrated Wallenstein's love of his wife and daughter, his affection for Max Piccolomini, his popularity with his soldiers, and also his ruses in dealing with the Emperor's envoy and with the messenger of the Swedes. Bassermann humanizes the great general, and without rhetoric gives an impression of majesty and boldness in the dramatic heights of the play. Bassermann carried the rest of the cast away, and they all acted superbly.

In the Münchener Schauspielhaus, a private theater, the Berlin players have also performed to full houses. Marie Bard and Warner Kraus took the title rôles in G. Bernard Shaw's "Cæsar and Cleopatra."

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THE HOME FORUM

William Darling's Omission

COULD there be anything more peaceful or remote from the great world than the little harbor? The miniature jetty is a sun-trap, protected by its sea-wall. There are two convenient steps on which the curious may stand and watch the breakers on the black basalt below, and a little white light-tower at the end; or one can sit on the steps, and look out at the broken stones of the old breakwater and the cunning crisscross jetties which maintain unruffled pools of harborage, and the fishmarket on the quay, the harbor-master's wooden cubbyhole, and the black doors of the curing-houses. The harbor pools are empty now with a floor of golden seaweed, and bright blue boats, picked out with streaks of amazing whiteness, repose against the green-stained walls. One can hardly say when the sea begins to steal in across the stones and turn the sand into glistering wetness until the boats are riding on the tide and the flag is going up to say the herring boats may enter.

Just as the sea creeps into the quiet and sets everything moving, so does a great deed permeate the history of this little harbor and swing it out into the most treasured records of the world. If one strolls along the firm hard sands on which straight long lines of waves are breaking, there against the skyline, clear as a lithograph, are seen the Farne Islands. We know them now as a bird sanctuary, and one can see the house where the ornithologists stay; further out is the Brownsman, with the Knavestone and the Hawcars, and furthest of all the Longstone. The islands are deserted, for the revolving lighthouses need no attendants now.

The first two lighthouses were erected on the Brownsman and Staple Islands about 1776, square towers with open coal fires on the top, reached by outside ladders, and there Robert Darling became lightkeeper. Later, his son William joined him as assistant, and in September, 1815, succeeded his father as lightkeeper.

In 1809 and 1810 lighthouses with revolving lights and Argand lamps were erected on the Farne and Brownsman Islands, and on the Brownsman the Darlings lived and brought up their families. And there on Nov. 1, 1810, Robert and William Darling began to keep a Journal. What a picture of the islands it presents! The annual visit of the Trinity yacht begins in July, 1815; King George the Fourth passes the Islands on his way to Leith; seals are caught in the water-holes; the guillemots return a month earlier than usual; there is an incoming of earwigs stopped by means of cabbage leaves and barley meal; wild ducks are tamed; immense catches of herrings are recorded; the proud paterfamilias brings the clock and set of new chairs home; builds the north wall of the garden, picks up logs of timber and receives one pound fifteen shillings for salvage; and is honored by a visit from Hugh Percy, Duke of Northumberland, who comes to see the new lighthouse erected on the Longstone. Much building proceeds about this time and on Feb. 15, 1826, Longstone Light is first lighted and Brownsman Light extinguished and the Darlings take up their abode on Longstone.

Pleasantly the Journal is diversified with these homely doings. Simply and laconically the stories are given, over and over again; "all hands saved," through the courage of the lightkeepers who go out to the rocks in their little rowing boats and bring the crews ashore. William Darling has a family growing up now on the Longstone, and his sons go out with him sometimes on those storm-tossed expeditions. He notes down when they first go to school in Bamborough, and are apprenticed on the mainland, and he mentions his daughters too, one of them helping him in the lantern in October when the migrating birds flutter into the light.

And then in 1834, when Grace was in her twentieth year, we first hear of her from an account by her brother George, appended as a foot-note to the printed copy of the Journal.

On the night of December 27, there had been a storm, and the Knavestone, which the sea covers at half or three-quarters tide, was still under water although the tide fell. Here the "Autumn" struck. One of the sailors ascended to the topmast and thence scrambled out onto the rock. There Grace discerned him from the lantern of the Longstone. Her father had gone to rest for an hour or so, leaving Grace to put out the lights. She immediately roused him; he and his three sons reached the Knavestone, got the man into the boat and regained, by a roundabout way, the Longstone.

There is no mention of Grace in her father's Journal. In September, 1838, the rescue of nine of the crew of the "Forfarshire" is briefly recorded as having been effected by "the Darlings," although William Darling gives detailed particulars of the cargo, of the coming of a boat from North Sunderland whose crew had to stop in the old barracks erected for the workmen who built the lighthouse, and even more details about the coming of a boat from a fishing smack.

The whole world is ringing with the news of Grace's bravery, and not one word is written even to record the fact that she went out with her father. But so much excitement was aroused when the rescued passengers returned to the mainland with their story that an inquiry was ordered by Trinity, and here is a copy of the letter William Darling wrote in answer:

"Dear Sir

In answer to yr request of 29th ult, have to state that on the morning of the seventh September, it blowing gale with rain from the north, my daughter and me being both on the alert before high water securing things out of doors, one quarter before five my Daughter observed a vessel on the Harkers rock; but owing to the darkness, and spray going over her, could not observe any person on the wreck, although the glass was incessantly applied, until near seven o'clock, when, the tide being fallen, we observed three or four men upon the rock; we agreed if we could get to them, some of them would be able to assist us back, without which we could not return: and having no idea of a possibility of a boat coming from North Sunderland, we immediately launched our boat and was enabled to gain the rock, where we found eight men and one woman, which I judged rather too many to take at once in the state of weather, therefore took the woman and four men to the Longstone. Two of them returned with me, and succeeded in bringing the remainder in all nine persons, safely to the Longstone about nine o'clock. Afterwards the boat from North Sunderland arrived . . . and came to the Longstone with great difficulty and had to lodge in the Barracks two days and nights, with scant provisions, no beds and no clothes to change them with.

Your most obedient servant
Wm Darling."

William Brooks Darling, twin brother of George, is said to have been the first man to enter the boat from North Sunderland. He was afterward assistant lightkeeper, and his name appears frequently in connection with gallant rescues in his father's Journal.

But of Grace, no more is heard.

There are two references to the "Forfarshire," the price it fetched when it was sold to a Dundee shipwright for seventy pounds; and months after, the departure of the divers is mentioned, with a footnote to the effect that they brought up one handsome china plate which was given to William Darling.

But why was nothing said about the marvelous exploit of the girl who kept the boat afloat unaided in that whirling sea, while the father got the people off the rock? Or of the three days when she nursed and tended the people they had rescued? Or of the presentations made to her by every class of the community, the stories, poems and songs written in her honor, the world-wide fame she gained?

Inquiries from the Northumbrian cottagers elicit nothing but a somewhat reproving astonishment.

"Eh, the Darlings would never have written of it. Those people would not take praise to themselves. To God be the glory, they always said."

Could there have been, in 1838, in this outpost of the North, a secret feeling that it was not seemly for a woman to be brought into such prominence, and the best way of treating the position was to ignore it? True, the attentions of the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland had to be acknowledged with due gratitude and respect, as befitted a man of William Darling's station, but for the flood of attention which was focused on his daughter, he desired no chronicle in the annals of his family.

Nowadays, we do things differently.

C. S.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
EDITORIAL BOARD

If the return of manuscripts is desired, they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year.....$9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months...$4.50 One month ... 75c
Single copies, 5 cents

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Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows: Domestic and Foreign
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Remailing to Canada and Mexico, 1 cent for each 2 oz. or fraction.

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CENTRAL: Room 1058, 332 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 635 Market St., San Francisco
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.
PARIS: 3, Avenue de l'Opéra.
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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
LE HERAUT DE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
DER HEROLD DER CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE (Scandinavian Edition)
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Choosing

Country beauty fashions a green and deep repose,
Roads of leafy shadow and solemn hills and sky,
But city beauty catches up a man before he knows
With a face, with a strange face passing by.

I go to the country for the loveliness of rain,
For a wood and the dusk and the arrow winds in wheat,
But an unrest comes upon me and this beauty is in vain,
I must feel the press of men along a street.

Wings may rustle, waters ripple, and the distances of light
Give me stars, and all space, and the inner calm that sings,
But men are somewhere passing, and I hunger for the sight
Of their eyes with the deep imaginings.

Ah, country beauty fashions a peace no man can make,
The tenderness of all that sun has tilled,
But in my ear are voices a man may not forsake,
And in my heart the dreams to be fulfilled.

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH.

"Our Place"

"Won't you describe the home you lived in as a girl, dear Grandmother Brown?" I begged. "We want to know just how everything in it looked."

"The land on which it stood sloped toward the east," she answered. "From our front porch we could see Miles Hill on the Hocking River and the hills beyond, but not the river itself. Around our place ran a 'post and rail' fence—that is, a fence that had slots cut in posts with flat smooth rails fitted into the slots. Within our enclosure was everything to make a happy world for children. We had no need to go abroad for pleasure, although we often did run across the street to play at the homes of our numerous cousins.

"Our house was of weatherboard inlaid with brick, so that the walls were very thick, and the window sills very deep. It was a two-story structure above the cellar kitchen. In the middle of the house, opening on to the porch that faced the street, was the main entrance. This porch had a railing around it and a seat against the railing, all the way around. It was a resort for old and young. There Ma sat with her sewing. There we all gathered on a summer afternoon. The front door opened directly into the big living room with its huge fireplace. Back of this were the kitchen and summer kitchen, across the way the best room—we never called it a parlor—upstairs the sleeping rooms. My mother used to say, after we had lived about in different places, that never was there any place where she could accomplish so much as in that house.

"What kind of furniture did we have? Well, in the best room the chairs were of the kind called Windsor—the bottoms solid, the backs round. In that room too was one large rocking-chair with the most beautiful cushion on it. I think the chairs must have been of cherry—perhaps mahogany; they were red. And in the corner stood a large bureau—the most work on it, big claw feet, glass knobs. The walls of this room were painted white. The floor had a rag carpet. At that time, all the window shades were made of paper, green paper. We had thin white curtains over the shades. No pictures.

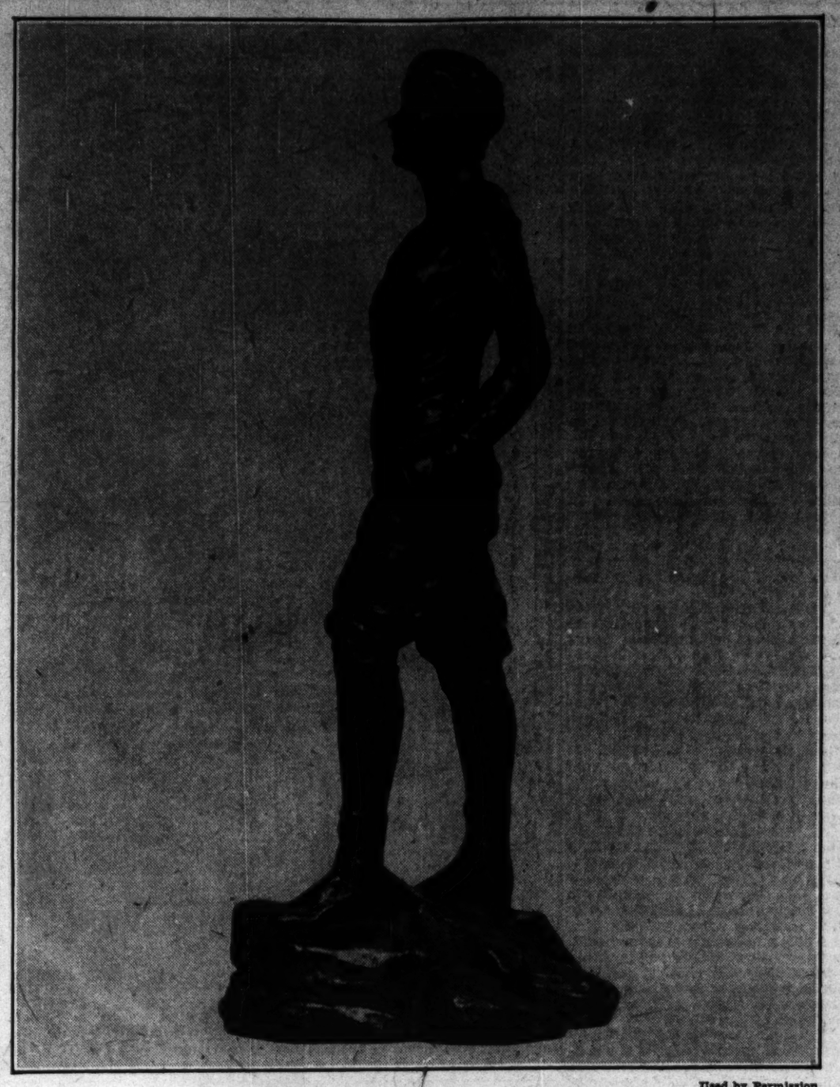
"In our living room we had no carpet. The floor was of ashwood, very white, and kept white. Every morning after sweeping it we wiped it over with a clean damp mop. It took but a few minutes and kept the floor swept and clean. That mop was then rinsed and hung up in its place. We were always up at five o'clock in the morning, so that we had plenty of time for everything.

"Close to the house was the well. It was a natural spring. My father had it walled up. Our place used to be a tanyard. Think how much water is needed for a tannery! I've heard my mother say that in time of drought as many as fourteen families had been supplied from our well. The water from it flowed into the milk house through troughs of cut stone that came from my father's quarry. Everything was so sloped that whenever the least bit of water was split around the well it ran into the stone troughs and through the milk house and into the street. Outside the fence was a great watering trough where Pa used to water his oxen.

"The old milk house was a beauty, everything in it so spick and span and shiny, everything so conveniently arranged, smelling so fragrant too of sweetbrier. Near by, in the smokehouse, we always had a good store of ham and bacon well smoked in corncob smoke.

"Near the house too was the dry kiln where my mother dried fruit for the winter. This kiln consisted of a big oval flagstone, at least six feet long, which had been brought from my father's quarry. It was as smooth as if polished. It was set up on brick legs so as to be well off the ground, and a fire was built at one end with a flue running under the flag so as to warm the stone. . . .

"I have never seen a place kept so nice, inside and out, as ours. . . . And there were roses, tidy rows of lovely roses to make things beautiful. I remember a row that ran the whole length of the house, a row of red roses big and round, as big as door knobs. When Ma would be sitting outdoors sewing, we'd stick roses in her hair. I can see her now with a big one flopping from her comb."—From "Grandmother Brown's Hundred Years," by HARRIET CONNOR BROWN.



At the Top. From a Plaster Cast by Muriel Caswall

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AT THE top of Baldface, which is a pretty stiff climb from Chatham, New Hampshire, is a cairn marking the peak, set there by the members of the Appalachian Mountain Club. Muriel Caswall, formerly of Kentucky, now a newspaper woman in Boston, is a member of the club and a sculptor whose statuette, pictured above, was recently part of the Tercentenary Art Exhibit, held in Horticultural Hall.

Miss Caswall's inspiration for her statuette was a fellow member of the Appalachian Mountain Club, both of them being at Cold River Camp on Baldface. The young member, in the usual costume, boots, breeches, sweater, head ribbon, and cup in hand, reached this summit, mounted the cairn, held her head high to the wind and Miss Caswall took the mental picture of achievement. The original statuette was made in soft clay (plasticene) from life and then cast in plaster.

In Cairo Streets

Arrived at the entrance of the Muski—street of gay shops, French, English, and native shoppers, joy of the tinkling cordial-vender, delight of every man of lungs and every donkey of voice—you drop your carriage for the remainder of the day, knowing that it is easy to lose an hour in a brass shop or in watching the moving picture of the street. But you are recalled to shopping in earnest when a Bagdad cover attracts your eye, or when you find the French jewelry shop where the treasures of the museum are duplicated by fine handiwork.

When your notions of shopping propriety are satisfied, you slip into a street of the bazaar and drop contentedly into a tale of the Arabian Nights. For here sits the unruffled maker of red shoes, the filigree silversmith, the seller of stones and scarabs, the maker of tents, the purveyor of mosque lamps, and a hundred other ease-loving merchants. No hurry, or importunity, no interest in promoting sales, no labored bargaining. You are a guest. Sitting on a pile of priceless rugs, you see Sindbad and Scheherazade in the crowd. . . .

You find selection of buckle or scarf a restful occupation. Water porters, loaded with skins of Nile water, pass with the ever-welcome bread seller. The daily news comes with the porter who lingers from door to door each morning and repeats his visit in the evening. He may stay as long as business interests allow, and he may carry away a dainty piece of handwork as the price of a skin of water or a loaf of bread.

In the stuffs of the bazaars, you see again the windings of the river and hear the songs of patient boatmen, as they pull up to their moorings. You see the blue dome of day, and the sunset of evening. You taste the sweet air of the hill country, . . . All are reflected in tent cloth, butterfly sail, pearl inlay, brilliant fez, and yellow sash. The brown people of shaduf and farm bring to market cases of fodder in masses of tender green, repeating the shadowy tones of bank and reflection.—EMELENE ABBEY DUNN, in "Mediterranean Picture Lands."

Seaward

I know there is another strand
Down where the sky is low as land,
Out of whose dimness cometh soon
The lowly rising of the moon.
And her impassive bar of light
Across the waters in the night
Hath power to hold the surges under,
When they rise up in foam and thunder.
And when the moon is taken away,
There is no light till early day,
And nothing on the sea can hold
The strength of waters mountain-rolled,
No light along the hidden sea
Husheth the waves continually.

—WALTER CONRAD ARENSBERG, in Poems.

La Vraie Attraction

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

L'OBÉISSANCE aux commandements de la loi spirituelle, éternelle illumine la conscience humaine. Quand Christ-Jésus prononça dans le sermon qu'il prêcha sur la montagne ces paroles d'une grande valeur: "Vous êtes la lumière du monde: . . . Que votre lumière luise ainsi devant les hommes, afin qu'ils voient vos bonnes œuvres et qu'ils glorifient votre Père qui est dans les cieux," il faisait allusion à la lumière comme étant un symbole de cette intelligence divine qui illumine toujours le sentier de celui qui pense juste.

Aujourd'hui, plus que jamais, l'humanité cherche les lumières spirituelles, et la Science Chrétienne enseigne aux hommes et aux femmes à avancer d'un sens mortel des choses vers le divin. Elle leur enseigne, ainsi que Mrs. Eddy le dit dans son Message to The Mother Church for 1902 (p. 10), que "lorsque l'entendement humain monte au-dessus de lui-même et avance vers le Divin, il subjugue le corps, assujettit la matière et fait des pas extérieurement et en s'élevant;" et elle ajoute ceci: "Cette tendance qu'a l'humanité de monter atteindra finalement l'étendue de la vision de Jacob, et s'élèvera du sens à l'Ame, de la terre au ciel."

Le fidèle Scientiste Chrétien fait des efforts héroïques pour s'élever de la terre au ciel, et il perçoit avec une joie nouvellement découverte que, à mesure qu'il s'approche de Dieu, il trouve que Dieu lui est utile. A mesure qu'il se rapproche de la vérité de son être, il apprend à être un ami plus vrai, un voisin plus bienveillant et un meilleur citoyen. Il ferme les oreilles à la critique irréfléchie et à l'opinion personnelle, et le sens spirituel fait monter son mode de penser au-dessus de la croyance mortelle pour le faire entrer dans le royaume de la Vérité éternelle.

Les étudiants de la Science Chrétienne reconnaissent qu'"il n'y a qu'une seule attraction réelle, celle de l'Esprit," ainsi que le dit Mrs. Eddy à la page 102 de Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures) et que "l'aiguille aimantée se tournant vers le pôle symbolise ce pouvoir qui embrasse tout, cette attraction de Dieu, l'Entendement divin." C'est grâce au mode de penser juste, spiritualisé, que nous nous élevons au domaine de l'être réel et éternel. Grâce au mode de penser juste nous passons de la croyance à la vie dans la matière et comprenons que la Vie est Dieu. Ceci nous fait comprendre le pouvoir du bien sur le mal, de la Vérité sur l'erreur, et de la Vie sur la mort. Le Scientiste Chrétien prouve que "Dieu créa l'homme à son image; il le créa à l'image de Dieu;" car dans sa propre expérience il perçoit la merveilleuse signification de Dieu, le bien, et démontre que son vrai moi spirituel est le vrai et saint reflet de Dieu.

Cependant, au cours de ce progrès, nous trouverons peut-être que nous avons pris des habitudes de penser contraires au Principe divin, telles que le commérage, la médisance, la discorde, les faux rapports, la jalousie, la haine, la vengeance. Alors il faut que nous chassions ces erreurs, car il est évident que celui qui pense d'une façon erronée est logiquement incapable de démontrer l'unité de l'homme avec le Dispensateur de tout bien. Grâce à la découverte et à l'établissement de la Science Chrétienne par Mary Baker Eddy, les hommes et les femmes apprennent une fois de plus la valeur de la manière juste et scientifique de penser. Ils prouvent que Dieu tient Son idée, l'homme, dans les liens éternels de la loi divine. Ils découvrent, ayant des résultats réjouissants, que la compréhension de la Science de la vraie guérison, telle que l'a enseignée Jésus, est une possibilité toujours présente; et malgré les fautes et les péchés, les faiblesses et les échecs, du soi-disant entendement humain, l'homme réel—le vrai moi spirituel—exprime, ce qu'il a toujours exprimé: les parfaites qualités divines de Dieu.

A mesure que nous vient cette vue plus claire, les ténèbres de la matérialité commencent à faire place à la lumière de la Vérité; et ainsi nous revêtons l'immortalité. Ce but élevé de la compréhension spirituelle, ou connaissance de Dieu, le bien, attire la pensée de tous les vrais Scientistes Chrétiens vers des connaissances plus élevées.

Que ces paroles de notre Leader à la page 316 du même livre sont réconfortantes, combien elles sont pleines de promesses et d'encouragement pour le fidèle chrétien: "L'homme réel étant lié par la Science à son Créateur, les mortels n'ont qu'à se détourner du péché et à perdre de vue le moi mortel pour trouver le Christ, l'homme réel et sa relation, à Dieu, et pour reconnaître la filialité divine"!

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français écrire à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Tubby

There never was a bigger, fatter, flabbier woodchuck than old Tubby—among wild animals that I alone have known. Tubby is a fixture of the farm. He was here when we came, or else it was his father or his grandfather. He is fat and flabby and as broad as he is long, and broader when full of beans. He is very much of a tub. When he sits in the garden, he sits like a tub. When he runs, he runs like a tub. And he holds beans like a tub.

It is worth a few beans to see him run—a medley in motions: up and down and round and round, the spinning of a top and the hop of a saucepan on a hot stove with amazing progress forward. He knows which end of him is head and which tail; but from a distance I can see neither head nor tail, only sides, bulging tubby sides spilling down the garden. One seldom does see the ends of a thing from a distance. Tubby has a head-end; and he has wits in that end. He also has a tail-end; and the disturbing conclusion one reaches with close study is that Tubby had wits also in this end. He is a beautifully capable thing in his way. . . . Were I as capable as Tubby, and a Homer—

A full-sized woodchuck is twenty-two inches long; and I presume that Tubby is not more than twenty-two inches wide, though I have seen him wobbling out of the garden and carrying off as mere ballast a cabbage or two, and a watermelon, and a peck or two of beans, and all of the Swiss chard in the three rows. There are several bushels of chard in three such rows.—DALLAS LORE SHARP, in "The Magical Chance."

True Attraction

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OBEDIENCE to the demands of eternal spiritual law illumines human consciousness. When Christ Jesus in his hillside sermon spoke those words of precious import, "Ye are the light of the world. . . . Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in heaven," he was referring to light as a symbol of that divine intelligence which always illuminates the pathway of the right thinker.

Today, as never before, humanity is seeking for spiritual enlightenment, and Christian Science is teaching men and women how to advance from a mortal sense of things toward the divine. It is teaching them, as Mrs. Eddy says in her Message to The Mother Church for 1902 (p. 10), that "when the human mind is advancing above itself towards the Divine, it is subjugating the body, subduing matter, taking steps outward and upwards;" and she adds, "This upward tendency of humanity will finally gain the scope of Jacob's vision, and rise from sense to Soul, from earth to heaven."

The faithful Christian Scientist is making valiant efforts to rise from earth to heaven, and he perceives with new-found joy that, as he draws nigh to God, God is found available to him. As he approaches nearer to the truth of his being, he learns to be a truer friend, a kindlier neighbor, and a better citizen. He shuts his ears to careless criticism and personal opinion, and spiritual sense lifts his thinking above mortal belief into the realm of eternal Truth.

Students of Christian Science are recognizing that "there is but one real attraction, that of Spirit," as Mrs. Eddy says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 102), and that "the pointing of the needle to the pole symbolizes this all-embracing power or the attraction of God, divine Mind." It is through right thinking, or spiritualised thinking, that we are lifted to the realm of real and eternal being. Through right thinking we rise out of the belief of life in matter into the understanding that Life is God. Through it we comprehend the power of good over evil, of Truth over error, and of Life over death. The Christian Scientist proves that "God created man in his own image, in the image of God created he him;" for in his own experience he perceives the wondrous signification of God, or good, and demonstrates his real, spiritual selfhood to be the true and holy reflection of God.

In the course of this progress, however, we may find that we have acquired habits of thought contrary to divine Principle, such as gossip, slander, mischief-making, misrepresentation, jealousy, hate, revenge. Then we must cast out these errors, for it is evident that the wrong thinker is logically unable to demonstrate man's unity with the Giver of all good. Through the discovery and establishment of Christian Science by Mary Baker Eddy, men and women are once again learning the value of right or scientific thinking. They are proving that God holds His idea, man, in the eternal bonds of divine law. They are finding out, with joyous results, that the understanding of the Science of true healing, as Jesus taught it, is an ever present possibility; and notwithstanding the mistakes and sins, the weaknesses and failures, of the so-called human mind, the real man—the true spiritual selfhood—is expressing, as he always has expressed, the perfect divine qualities of God.

As this clearer view comes to us, the darkness of materiality begins to give way to the light of Truth; and so immortality is put on. This high goal of spiritual understanding, or knowledge of God, good, is drawing the thought of all true Christian Scientists to higher attainments.

How tenderly comforting are our Leader's words, how fraught with promise and encouragement for the faithful Christian (*ibid.*, p. 316), "The real man being linked by Science to his Maker, mortals need only turn from sin and lose sight of mortal selfhood to find Christ, the real man and his relation to God, and to recognize the divine sonship"!

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

San Francisco Bay—Morning

I saw the sun's brave, ruddy lantern lay
Its beam down very straightly on the bay,
No wind nor wave availed to bend one bit
That beam; wild waters but refracted it
And gave its dancing light a broader scope,
Direct as reason, buoyant still as hope.

Each sun-fleck like a craft with flaming sail
Glanced brightly in the sun's unbending trail.
A million flecks—a fairy fleet of them—
Moved rhythmically to the water's hem;
From San Francisco shore to Oakland quay
They sailed the path of light's geometry.

The distant hills, still dewy from the night,
In violet mist lay hidden from the light
Until the sun's directness found a way
Of reaching them, and bringing gold for gray;
Then light which cleaved uncounted leagues of space
Dwelled warmly in each mountain's sunburned face.

MARION STEWARD.

The Lonely Panamint Mountains

The next day's climb was easier, for by the time the sun had asserted its full vigor we were at an altitude where the air was cool, tinglingly crisp, and so clear that it seemed not to exist at all. The earth sparkled with laughter and shouted her joy in the glory of light.

For several hours the red promontory continued to recede, then suddenly we were rounding it, and soon afterwards entered a gorge whose sides steadily became higher and higher. The bottom of the gorge was a wide, sandy wash much cut up by rains, full of boulders and grown over with brush. The vegetation became ever greener and more luxuriant. The wash looked like a wind-tossed green river between crumbly, precipitous mountains of many colors. Some were dull red, some sage-green, some buff, some dark yellow, while an occasional purple crag gave the canyon a savage appearance. . . . The colors were not an atmospheric illusion, for the mountains were actually made up of different colored rock. We investigated them with great interest. Though the velvet-textured hills had been often all around us, they were always too far away, or the sun was too fiercely hot for us to get near enough to touch them. . . .

It is not the height of a mountain nor its difficulty which makes it desirable, but something in the mountain's own self. The Panamints are neither very high nor very difficult, but they are dramatic and alone. Besides the contrast of their snow with the burning sands beneath, we wanted the feel of a truly lonely mountain top. The Panamints are truly lonely. They are not objects of solicitude to any mountain club; no tourist keen for adventure, nor boy-scout outfit, nor earnest-eyed mountaineer who carves the record of his conquests on his . . . walking-stick, have left their names up there. No trail leads up the Panamints, nor are their summits slashed over with paint like the stately, desecrated summit of Mt. Whitney. We would not be forced to know, in letters a foot high, that on August 27th John Doe made the ascent. . . . If he loved the mountain, rather than to disfigure it, he would throw ink at his most cherished possession; and only lovers of mountains have the right to invade their loneliness. The Panamints, with their feet in the burning heat of Death Valley and their heads in the snow, almost unknown to any save a few prospectors, guarded on all sides by the solitudes of the desert, seemed utterly desirable to us.—ENNA BRUSH PERKINS, in "The White Heart of the Mojave."

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RADIO AVIATION

A Woman Does a Real Job in This Aviation Business

By JANET MABIE

IN JUNE of 1929 Sir Henry Thornton of the Canadian National Railways, believing capital expenditures necessary to establish even a moderate regular-schedule air service to be considerable, thought a $1 an air mile, operating cost, would be perhaps within rather than beyond a safe mark of estimate.

The other day we sat on the terrace of his home in Montreal and passenger flying service came into the conversation. I asked him if he had had any reason to change his estimate in the little more than a year and if he knew that a company is operating between New York, Philadelphia and Washington, on an hourly schedule, from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m, at a cost of close to 50 cents a mile.

The Canadian railway companies are experimenting with passenger flying. For longer distances, primarily, than the distance between New York and Washington, and the experiments do not warrant hard and fast conclusions yet. But he was very interested. He thought it was part of good railroading to admit and cultivate the element of dovetailed flying service.

For himself Sir Henry says the man doesn't live who will ever get him up in a plane. He dislikes boats and he dislikes planes. But that is personal and before now he has probably asked questions of the proper authorities about the service between New York and Washington in case the Canadian National could learn anything that way.

It was small street talk, when the New York, Philadelphia & Washington Airway Corporation started business Sept. 2, that it was a frontal competition attack on the Pennsylvania Railroad. That is not quite true. The Pennsylvania railroad sells tickets for the planes. The railroad people and the airway people have swapped experiences and pointers and set up a pool of coöperation. Amelia Earhart who is vice-president of the corporation had had a taste of coöperation with railroads in her work as an officer of T. A. T. And found it useful. And carried what she had learned of the uses of coöperation as opposed to the uses of bucking, into her office in New York.

We Fly With the Lady

I flew over part of the line with Miss Earhart the other day and I acquired certain impressions of the reason behind some interesting figures she mentioned casually as we went through the Holland Tunnel in the bus to the flying field at Newark. And some impressions that have nothing to do with statistics but ought to be stowed away by women who have never flown but are toying with the idea and might find it convenient to start in over that, or any other line operating in the Atlantic seaboard area.

You immediately notice that this girl has gone to work, really to work. An idea got around, when she came home after her transatlantic flight, that she was just a candidate for the fancy jobs that are part of our orthodox celebrity system. Plenty of publicity and not much work.

On the contrary, I don't think I should want to work as hard or for as long hours as Amelia Earhart does. She has found herself a pioneering job, vice-president of an air transport company. I don't think there is another girl vice-president of such a business in the United States. At least not the executive kind of vice-president. And there certainly are no girls who are vice-presidents of railroads are there? Thus she is a lesson to girls with executive ability and their feet on the ground (no pun intended), who would like to work in a new field. The work is hard, the hours are long. You must have singular executive ability and be able to get along with men, and exhibit an unflagging gift for good judgment. Then the field is a good one, with plenty of room in it. Amelia Earhart goes over the Ludington line at least once every two days, frequently oftener. And she must have a steady upper lip when the complaints arrive. And she must be ready to go about and speak convincingly to women's clubs and help out Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce in plans for proposed airports and be able to see farther than most people what the little things are that will help make the public air-minded.

How to Handle Complaints

A man flew over the line, and he climbed out of the plane and sped off to his hotel and seized paper and pen and wrote, "I am an old army flier. The engines sounded punk to me." Well, there was nothing the matter with the engines, but the man thought there was, and such an idea is not good for any man, loose in the community, to be carrying about, however mistaken. So he was found and reassured, and the engines got a going over, just in case. A woman flew to Washington, and was later than she should have been for an appointment, and she blamed the company. An employee spoke crisply to a passenger, and the passenger ruffled her feathers. Miss Earhart took that in hand and spoke appropriately in the right directions. These are details.

But no girl has a soft job whose territory is 500 miles, which she constantly patrols, picking up loose ends any time they trail on the ground and wasting no gestures or words doing it. That is a thing you notice immediately about this girl. She keeps her hands still and her voice down and she economizes her energy, and is a good balance for the furious hurry that exists in public thought as the symbol of flying.

In the bus, under the compressed acoustics of the tunnel, she kept her voice modulated, but she spoke carefully and distinctly, and it was perfectly possible to hear her and follow along the line of what she said to all the implications. "In our first ten days of operation," she said, "we flew 1557 passengers. That is a world record for any air line. We flew 39,000 miles. We have maintained an average of 60 per cent capacity loads. We have made 191 complete flights, which is 95 per cent performance of schedule." In her voice was as much life and color as if she were saying, "That rust and gold dress in Bendel's window is . . ." We canceled seven of the nine canceled flights because of weather. The other two were purely fortuitously uncompleted trips."

Miss Earhart at the moment was a perfect illustration of a theory it is to be hoped will gain practice, that no woman needs trick clothes to fly in. That is, in cabin planes. When she flys her Lockheed Vega, open cockpit, New York to Chicago, in five hours, that means helmet, flying suit and goggles, and is a different matter. She had on a dark print dress of crepe, and a largish hat of rose soleil that mushroomed down over her straightforward eyes. We got to the flying field and there was a report about too shallow a ceiling over Trenton. She went to the telephone. She spoke with someone. She took council with the dispatcher and with a pilot who had just come in. Then she said "It is an additional report; we had one from our own nearest pilot and the U. S. weather report but we have this one just to make sure."

Aviation Needs Patience

"We have just been going over some of the results. When we started, the first of the month, we hoped for a lot, but we didn't expect anything. We expected the service would catch hold gradually. I think that is the thing about transport in this country. We can't learn from European transport. We have our own conditions. We have nothing to go by. We've got to take one step at a time and we've got to learn awfully slowly. We didn't expect to make any money for quite a long time. We knew we'd make misjudgments and have to find correctives. But what we built we intended to build solid. I think we have."

Paul Collins (who is vice-president of the corporation in charge of operations) was speaking of the fact that 91 per cent of the planes have gone out on time. "The 10 passenger Stinson has justified itself, so far as this service is concerned. Only once in 3900 hours of flying have we had a scrap of motor difficulties. A nut broke loose and fell into the crankcase. The motor was replaced overnight. It didn't disarrange the schedule." I must say at this point I looked with satisfaction at the girl I have heard called a publicity seeker and thought if a few more girls provided themselves with something like her competence the world would be a blyther place.

"We've got 20 landing fields on a 200-mile route. We sit down without any fuss if the weather turns so that there is a scrap of what might become danger."

We took off. The pilot was a blonde fellow with dark clothes and wings on his cap. He had a boyishness of color and a casual manner out of all proportion to the line of his jaw as he cocked an ear to his motors. It is not the policy of the company to hunt collar-ad pilots, but youngsters going back to Dobbs or down to National Park would be satisfied with him and he looked immensely as if he knew his business in and out.

The fog lifted a little; the plane climbed; the clouds stayed above. Below there were the checkered lines of fields that have been harvested or are a clutter of silver cabbages and pumpkins, and flower gardens and the tiled roofs of houses made a Czechoslovakian brightness through the gray air. The plane settled to its flight. Miss Earhart reached out and touched with care the shoulder of a little boy who was a passenger; and she pointed out to him a little wriggling thing far below that was a train, and you liked it that she had characteristically made no sudden movement or spoken loudly to startle a child already provided with all the excitement he could reasonably ship.

The air speed was 110 miles an hour. Top speed for these planes is 138. The plane had capacity of 10 passengers and was filled. Out of the southwest the up plane came, wiggled its wings and went on past. We must have passed directly over the tower of the beautiful chapel at Princeton for it didn't appear, yet we were on the direct line.

At Camden airport a dispatcher ran out, Philadelphia passengers got out quickly, mechanics checked with the pilot, Washington passengers got aboard, the plane was off. We went into the airport bufiding, a pleasant place, very agreeable to the eye, and provided with all the amenities of terminals. Miss Earhart spoke with a pilot.

Twelve pilots are on the staff. Each flies half a day at a time for five days in succession and then has a day off. Gene Vidal, who is vice-president in charge of traffic, had flown up from Washington and was waiting. Vidal is a West Pointer and looks it. He got out in 1918, had two years in the Engineers, went into the Air Corps and soloed in Florida. He left the army in 1927 and was with the technical committee of T. A. T. until he came over with the Ludingtons into this corporation.

Paul Collins and Vidal fell in with each other in T. A. T. Together they dreamed for an ideal transport line. They studied and read and planned and schemed, and they found the brothers Ludington, C. S. and Nicholas of Philadelphia, and Amelia Earhart, and they all put their heads together, and they are all young and have the kind of ideas young people have and that are good for such things as an air transport service. And the line is the result.

"It is still experimental. Not to the passengers. To us. We can fly passengers safely and economically and with a high percentage of schedule agreement. So far so good. We have just begun," Miss Earhart said. And really, anyone considering the usefulness of a transport service to themselves needs nothing much more than that in the way of information.

Belgian Broadcasting

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRUSSELS—The Chamber and the Senate have adopted a proposed law put forward by the Government and having for its object the creation of a national institute of broadcasting. This proposal places broadcasting under state control. The institute established by this law will be directed by a council of management of which the members will be nominated by the Government and Parliament. It will have the monopoly of broadcasting. A charge of 60 francs a year will be made to each listener. A subsidy will enable the institute to maintain a complete orchestra and to organize interesting concerts.

BUSINESS AND CHARM COMBINE

Pinchot

The Term "Vice-President" Has Such a Cold, Formal Sound That One Can Hardly Connect It With the Gracious Young Lady in This Picture, Miss Amelia Earhart. But She Is a Real Vice-President and a Hard-Working One, Too.

Long Waves Seen as Field for Superpower Radiocasting

INTENT upon the problems centering around the demands of American radiocasters for higher powers, the United States radio authorities have suddenly had to realize the fact that Canada, if not Mexico and Cuba, also has a sovereign claim upon the radio wavelengths.

Rather than foist their demands upon the overburdened American radiocasting structure, however, the Canadians have come forward with a new idea—one which may effect a radical change in the whole North American radiocasting. Acting through the proper diplomatic channels, the Canadian radio officials have declared their intention of widening the present radiocasting band to include the frequencies of 540, 530 and 520 kilocycles.

Complications with the United States arise out of the fact that the new channels being preëmpted by Canada are now used in this country by army and navy aviation services. If high power radiocasting is attempted on these channels, the military stand to have their aviation radio services on those waves obliterated entirely.

A movement has been under way for some time to impress nations signatory to the Washington treaty with the desirability of extending the use of the long waves to radiocasting, especially where high power is contemplated. This is being done in England and on the European cohtinent, where the use of two receiving sets or single sets with interchangeable coils is generally necessary in order to hear both the long-wave staions and those operating in the normal band of 550 to 1500 kilocycles (545 to 200 meters).

Canada's new disposition toward the longer waves follows close upon the publication of a paper by Capt. P. P. Eckersley, former chief of the British Broadcasting Corporation, in the "Proceedings of the Institute of Radio Engineers." Captain Eckersley expounds upon the superiority of the long waves for radiocasting services, especially where high power is used, and insists that superpower would be wasted in the 550-1500 kilocycle band.

Since Captain Eckersley built the long wave station of the B. B. C. at Daventry, Eng., he speaks with considerable authority. No matter what power is used, the wavelengths in the present radiocasting bands are "wholly unsuitable" if radiocasting is to serve not only the densely populated towns, but also "lonely people in out-of-the-way parts," according to Captain Eckersley. The British authority makes some pointed observations about Canada and offers suggestions which Canada apparently is now by way of adopting in part and to which the United States may ultimately also come.

The lower the wavelength, the higher the power that can be used, Captain Eckersley finds, and he recommends that maximum powers for all stations in the present radiocast band be limited for the present to a figure in kilowatts derived from the wavelength in meters divided by 10. In other words, maximum power on 200 meters would be 20 kilowatts, or 20,000 watts; on 300 meters, 30 kilowatts; on 400 meters, 40 kilowatts; on 500 meters, 50 kilowatts, etc.

Thus radiocasting in the normal North American band would be limited to around 50,000 watts—and then only for the stations at the extreme low frequency end of the tuning dial. Even an 800-kilowatt station (800,000 watts, which is twice that being tried experimentally by KDKA in past-midnight tests) will only give "true service over an area bounded by a 15 or 20-mile circle around the station," asserts Captain Eckersley.

Then he calculates that 24 stations in Canada, if they stick to the 550 to 1500 kilocycle band, could not cover more than 7 per cent of the total area of that country with true service, whatever the power they employ. Yet the same numer of stations, using low frequencies, would give true service to 83 per cent of the area of Canada, he adds.

"Apart from the lonely listener," he writes, "the service in all regions would be greatly improved by the use of longer waves. One station using a longer wave would be enabled to do the work of several, do it more economically per se, and cause, since it could be of reasonable power, less interference in the ether.

"At the present moment we waste power for an incommensurate gain and to the detriment of other broadcasters and listeners.

"The two main reasons cited against the use of long-wave broadcast concern dislocation to other users of the ether who are at present using waves between 600 and 2000 meters (500 and 250 kilocycles), and the added difficulty in designing receiving sets to cover the full wave range.

"As to the former point, the problem is only insoluble, as it is left to be discussed by persons anxious only to preserve the status quo and afraid to spend the money for progress. The latter problem cannot be insoluble, because it is solved in Europe today. Even if the designer of a receiver fears the complication of putting in a switch to short circuit, or include an inductance in the tuned circuits, there is still the possibility of gauging both inductance and capacity, which produces a desirable uniformity of circuit performance and which, with one handle control, will cover the full wave range.

"There will undoubtedly be a determined move on the part of European broadcasters to secure more 'long' wavelengths at the forthcoming Madrid conference. It is proved without question that they will speak in the interests of tens of millions of listeners who are rightly demanding to be able to hear all sorts of programs without interruption or fading, in fact, to listen to varied programs in true service conditions."

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "WJZ" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern daylight except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All times p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR MONDAY, SEPT. 22

Golf

National Amateur Championship, Haverford, Pa. (WEAF—T). Daily 15-minute summaries by O. B. Keeler, well-known Atlanta newspaper man and golf expert, from Merion Cricket Club. Leading contenders are Harrison R. "Jimmie" Johnston, present title holder, and "Bobby" Jones, fellow townsman of Keeler, who hopes to make this his fourth major title this year, which will be a record unparalleled. 7.

Vocal and Instrumental

Roxy and his Gang (WJZ—T). Forty minutes. 7:50.

"Footlight Echoes" (WOR). Operetta and musical comedy review hour including one from the quite new "Wake Up and Dream." 8.

Gypsies Orchestra, Harry Horlick, conductor; male quartet (A. & P.—WEAF Chain). Familiar classics to open; Negro spiritual, "De Gospel Train"; several in Harlem rhythm; two characteristic selections to close. 8:30.

Brigadiers Male Quartet; James Melton, tenor; concert orchestra (General Motors—WEAF—T). The Brigadiers, or the Revelers to most of us, will do the "Song of India" and "Happy Feet." The lovely Herbert waltz, "When You're Away" and "Songs My Mother Taught Me," by Mr. Melton. String section does "Missouri Waltz" and "Tambourin Chinois." 9:30.

"An Evening in Paris" (Bourjois—CBS). Last minute style hints with the breath of Paris on them are the feature of this program. Orchestra conducted by Dobenico Savino, noted composer and arranger. Male quartet and master of ceremonies. 9:30.

Rochester Civic Orchestra, Guy Fraser Harrison, conductor (Stromberg-Carlson—WJZ — T). "Tannhauser Overture"; "Souvenir d'un Bal," for two flutes and strings; "My Heart Is Weary" aria from Goring Thomas' opera "Nadeshda," by soloist; Charles Skilton's "Deer Dance" and "War Dance," American Indian music. 10.

"Moonbeams" (WOR). Going to sleep on this program is really a compliment. Girls' voice trio and string trio. 11:30.

Orchestral

Ludwig Laurier's Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Closing with four part "Mountain Music" suite of Gaston Borch. There are several others of his compositions scattered through this program. 6:05.

Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, Henri Verbrugghen, conductor (Minneapolis-Honeywell—CBS). To those who would like to study this organization at leisure we might add that there are several recordings by a major company. 9.

Jesse Woodwind Ensemble (WJZ Chain). 10:30.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). 11.

Rhythmic Music

Marion Kecler, contralto; Retting and Platt, piano duo; Victor Young's orchestra (Maytag—WJZ—T). Operetta, musical comedy and talking picture review. 9.

Ray Perkins, Wendell Hall, soloists; Art Kassel's orchestra (Shell—WEAF Chain). College medley to remind one of the approach of football. 10:30.

Vocal Ensembles

"Iolanthe" (WJZ—T). Gilbert and Sullivan by the Silver State Light Opera Company singing directly from KOA, Denver. 6.

Mormon Tabernacle Choir; Alexander Schreiner, organist (WJZ—T). Wagner and Mascagni opera, Handel oratorio aria and liturgy. 6.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"Uncle Abe and Davie" (Geodrich—WEAF Chain). "Down East" partners. 6:45, 11:15.

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10:30.

L. Ripley, "Believe It or Not" (Rescon—WEAF Chain). Golf program in honor of the national amateur tourney. 7:30.

Crime Prevention Program (WJZ—T). A great deal of the action in these dramas is drawn from life through the medium of New York police records. 8:30.

"Real Folks" (Cheesebrough—WJZ Chain). Thompkins Corners is also impelled by the great golf match. 9:30.

"Moonshine and Honeysuckle" (WEAF Chain). Mountain drama written by Lucile Vollmer, of "Sun Up" fame. 10.

Talks

Literary Digest Topics in Brief (Funk & Wagnalls—WJZ Chain). High speed interpretation of the news by Floyd Gibbons. 6:45, 11:45.

Alexander Woolcott, "The Town Crier" (Gruen—WABC). Noted man-about-New York. 7:15.

"Half Hour in the Nation's Capital" (WEAF—T). 8.

National Conference of Business Paper Editors (CBS—T). Scheduled addresses by **Colonial Beaconlights Entertainment—Robert** Department of Commerce officials, Chamber of Commerce officials and various editors of trade papers.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Joseph Holden, baritone.
5:15 "Crooning Jack Sheehan and Tipple Tassey."
5:45 NBC, dance program.
6:00 NBC, "The Jameses"; sketch.
6:15 NBC, Black and Gold Room Orchestra.
6:30 Announcements; barometer; thermometer; baseball; news.
6:45 NBC, "Uncle Abe and David."
7:00 WEEI String Ensemble.
8:00 NBC, "Pop" Concerts: Salon Singers, mixed chorus; orchestra direction of Cesare Sodero.
9:00 NBC, "Silver Flute"; Legends of a wandering gypsy.
9:30 NBC, General Electric Band, Arthur Pryor conducting; "Adventures in Science," Floyd Gibbons.
10:00 NBC, dance program.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc—303m)

5:00 p. m.—Statler organ.
5:30 Stocks; Plymouth Contest.
5:55 Readman; time; weather; temperature.
6:04 NBC, Jack Albin's Boosert Orchestra.
6:20 Baseball scores; Sport Digest.
6:30 McCoy Boys; male trio; instrumental trio.
6:45 Riversids Ramblers.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Jesters, male trio.
7:30 NBC, Fuller Man: Earle Spicer, baritone; male quartet; orchestra.
8:00 NBC, "Dixies Circus"; sketch.
8:15 NBC, "Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller"; sketch.
8:30 Sons of St. George Dinner to Major Reuben Salter of Boston, Eng., speakers.
9:00 Gilbert and Barker Variety Hour.
9:30 NBC, Minstrels.
10:00 Hotel Brunswick Orchestra.
10:30 Massachusetts Industrial Commission.
10:35 Hotel Brunswick Orchestra.
11:00 Time; weather; baseball; Sport Digest; temperature; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang; time.
6:00 "The Question Box"; orchestra.
6:15 Boston Publix Theaters Program.
6:30 Dance music and football scores.
6:45 Davol Book of Gems.
7:00 "Mirth Quakers"; recorded program.
7:30 CBS, Necco Surprise Party: Henry Burbig; soloist; orchestra; male trio.
8:00 Baseball scores; Jimmie Gallagher and his orchestra.
8:30 CBS, "Dixie Echoes"; Negro spirituals.
8:45 CBS, Wallace Silversmiths: Harry Salter and orchestra with soloist.
9:00 CBS, Hank Simmons' Show Boat: "The Angel of the Trail."
10:00 Casa Loma Orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Jesse Crawford, organist.
11:00 Time; baseball; news.
11:15 CBS, Jack Denny's Mt. Royal Orchestra, from Montreal.
11:30 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians.
12:00 CBS, Bert Lown's Biltmore Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc—361m)

3:30 p. m.—Organ recital.
3:45 News; baseball scores.
6:00 Studio program.
6:15 Fishermen's Program
6:30 Titus & Buckley Program.
6:45 "The Monitor Views the News."
7:00 Copley-Plaza Hotel, dinner music.
7:30 Hotel Westminster Roof Garden, dance music; time.

FOR SUNDAY, SEPT. 21

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

2:30 p. m.—George T. Dolan, soloist.
2:45 William Kahakalau's Hawaiians.
3:15 Alice M. Hopkins, songs.
3:30 Sam Curtis' Radio Chat.
3:45 Masterpiece Pianist.
4:00 NBC, National Sunday Forum: Dr. Sockman; Oratorio Choristers.
5:00 "Echoes of the Orient;" instrumental ensemble.
5:15 NBC, Viola Philo, soprano.
5:30 NBC, Charlote Simons, soprano; George Simons, tenor; Joe Kahn, pianist; string trio.
7:00 NBC, "Songs of the Season"; woman's octet; tenor soloist; orchestra.
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Janney concert: Walter Smith and his band.
9:00 Sunday night talk.
9:10 Masterpiece Pianist.
9:15 NBC, Atwater Kent program: orchestra, direction Josef Pasternack; Wilfred Glenn, bass.
9:45 NBC, "Mystery House"; melodrama.
10:15 NBC, Studebaker Champions orchestra, direction of Jean Goldkette.
10:45 NBC, Sunday at Seth Parker's."
11:15 News; time announcement.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc—303m)

10:45 a. m.—Trinity Church services.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Roxy Symphony Orchestra, direction Joseph Littau.
3:00 NBC, Friendly Hour: talk; male quartet; organ.
4:00 NBC, Don Carlos' Marimba Band; soloist.
4:30 NBC, Oswalde Mazuchi, 'cellist.
4:45 NBC, "Your Eyes"; male quartet; orchestra.
5:00 NBC, "Sabbath Reveries"; talk; mixed sextet; organ.
6:00 Time; weather.
6:03 NBC, "Songs at Eventide"; Lew White, organist; Genia Fonariova, soprano.
6:48 "Smiling Jim, Village Rhymester."
7:00 Time; Perla Argentine Quartet.
7:15 Milco "Swiss Navy."
7:30 NBC, Williams Oilomatics: soloist; dance orchestra.
8:00 NBC, Anna Jettick Melodies: Mme. Schumann-Heink; mixed uartet.
8:15 NBC, Collier's Radio Hour: sketches; music.
9:15 NBC, Vikings Male Quartet.
9:30 NBC, "World Adventures with Floyd Gibbons."
10:00 NBC, "El Tango Romantico."
10:15 Sport Digest; organ; time.
11:00 NBC, Kellogg Slumber Music
11:30 Weather; temperature.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

8:00 a. m.—Dudley Carollers.
9:00 CBS programs.
11:00 Cathedral Church of St. Paul.
12:15 p. m.—"Melody Gems"; organ.
12:30 Jewish Daily Forward Program: Jewish music.
2:00 CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.
2:30 CBS, Ballad Hour: soloists; poetry readings.
3:00 From Braves Field.
5:00 CBS, French Trio: Adele Vaza, soprano.
5:30 CBS, The Round Towners, male quartet.
6:00 Fox Furriers: soloists; male trio; dance orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Howard Fashion Plates: soloist; Freddie Rich's orchestra.
6:55 Time announcements; news.
7:15 Lynn Product-Tones.
7:30 Kane's Dance Orchestra; male trio; Nanny Weeks, soloist.
8:00 CBS, Mayfew Lake and his Band.
8:30 CBS, "Kaltenborn Edits the News."
8:45 CBS, Jesse Crawford, organist.
9:00 CBS, Majestic Theater of the Air: soloist; male quartet; piano duo; orchestra.
10:00 CBS, "Arabesque"; sketch—Scott.
10:30 CBS, "Around the Samovar"; soloists; balalaika ensemble.
11:00 Time; news; Metropolitan organ.
12:00 CBS, "Coral Islanders"; Hawaiian music; poetry.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist; Martha Kleinert, pianist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

10:40 a. m.—Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
2:00 p. m.—Ted Roderick's orchestra.
3:30 "Cathedral of the Underworld"; Rescue Society service directly from Chinatown, New York, Tom Noonan presiding.
5:00 Shep Wolan's orchestra.
6:00 Mildred Reid, soprano.
6:15 Organ recital.
6:45 William Cass, tenor.
7:00 Park Street Church service.

Monday's Features

WEEI

8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
3:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:45 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

7:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS, Aaron Sapiro speaking from Boston Chamber of Commerce.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—CBS, Columbia Salon Orchestra.
3:15 p. m.—Braves-Chicago.

Plane and Ship Talk

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — A remarkable radio hookup was achieved recently when two-way communication was established between the White Star Liner Majestic, then some 400 miles from England, and an airplane flying 3500 feet over Buenos Aires. The communication was not by Morse but by two-way telephony. The necessary connections were made via the radio stations at Buenos Aires and Madrid, the Spanish telephone lines, the French land lines, the submarine cable across the Channel, British land line to Rugby and lastly by the Post Office shore to ship radio, roughly some 8000 miles.

Radio Football Schedule

WITH the tangy days of autumn nearly here and leaves already piling up at the roadside, the thought of the punted pigskin comes and we realize that the greatest of college sports is with us once more. The radiocasting of the great football games has brought football a huge following and proved a great radio feature as well. So we find both the big networks all lined up with their plans for the brilliant athletic season just ahead.

Between the national networks and the local radiocasting stations, hardly an important collegiate football game of the forthcoming season will go uncovered by the radio.

Fortunately for the sake of variety and selection, there is not too much overlapping between the tentative schedules already arranged by the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System. Between them, they have arranged to cover the leading games and later may add several more. Ted Husing will handle all the games for CBS and Graham MacNamee and Bill Munday will radiocast over the NBC-WEAF and NBC-WJZ networks.

In addition to taking some of the intersectional games, the stations of NBC's Pacific coast network have scheduled some of the important far West games for regional distribution only.

Only a Saturday game in the World Series will break up the tentative schedules thus far arranged. Columbia launches into the season of football radiocasts on Sept. 27, and NBC swings into its schedule on Oct. 11.

Following is the tentative football schedule of the national networks:

Sept. 27—Army-Boston University at West Point (CBS).

Oct. 4—Notre Dame-Southern Methodist at South Bend (CBS).

Oct. 11—Army-Swarthmore at West Point (NBC—WEAF); Northwestern-Ohio State at Evanston (CBS); Notre Dame-Navy at South Bend (NBC—WJZ).

Oct. 18—Army-Harvard at Cambridge (CBS and NBC—WEAF); Wisconsin-Pennsylvania at Madison (NBC—WJZ).

Oct. 25—Yale-Army at New Haven (NBC—WJZ); Harvard-Dartmouth at Cambridge (NBC—WEAF); Pittsburgh-Notre Dame at Pittsburgh (CBS).

Nov. 1—Chicago-Princeton at Chicago (CBS and NBC—WJZ); Yale-Dartmouth at New Haven (NBC—WEAF); Kentucky-Alabama at Lexington, Ky. (WEAR and South—Central NBC net).

Nov. 8—Illinois-Army at New York (CBS); Harvard-Michigan at Cambridge (NBC—WJZ); Pennsylvania-Notre Dame at Philadelphia (NBC—WEAF).

Nov. 15—Navy-Southern Methodist at Annapolis (NBC—WJZ); Princeton-Yale at Princeton (CBS and NBC—WEAF).

Nov. 22—Yale-Harvard at New Haven (NBC—WEAF); Navy-Maryland at Annapolis (NBC—WJZ); Wisconsin-Minnesota at Madison (CBS).

Nov. 27—Penn-Cornell at Philadelphia (CBS and NBC—WEAF); Columbia-Syracuse at New York (NBC—WJZ).

Nov. 29—Notre Dame-Army at Chicago (CBS and NBC—WJZ); Leland Stanford-Dartmouth at Palo Alto (NBC—WEAF).

Dec. 6—Pennsylvania-Navy at Philadelphia (CBS and NBC—WEAF).

Dec. 4—Tournament of Roses Game at Pasadena (networks to be arranged).

Giant Tubes for New Station KDKA

Two giant tubes, each standing six feet high and requiring the passage of five tons of cool water through their water jackets every hour, are part of the equipment of the new KDKA which has been practically completed by the Westinghouse company at Saxonburg, near Pittsburgh. Rated at 200,000 watts each, the tubes are 200 times as powerful as those in use in the average radiocasting station and more than 50,000 times as powerful as those used in average electric radio receiving sets.

Instead of stepping up its power to 400,000 watts immediately, the operators of KDKA propose to go gradually to 50,000 watts, the maximum power now allowed by the Federal Radio Commission. And instead of making a sudden transition to the new transmitter, they have asked the commission to authorise the use of the old KDKA at East Pittsburgh simultaneously with the new for a period of three weeks during which the old transmitter's output will be decreased gradually and the new one's increased.

The old and new stations will operate in synchronization with one another during the transition period. The Westinghouse Company has asked the Commission for authority to operate experimentally after midnight this fall and winter with its maximum power of 400,000 watts, the highest power any station in the world has ever undertaken to use. For normal operations, the power will be held to 50,000 watts, as required by the commission, in spite of the eightfold greater capacity of the station.

New Aircraft-Radio License

A new class of radio operator's license, to be known as commercial third class and authorizing its holders to operate radiotelegraph or radiotelephone installation on aircraft and other stations which may be designated by the Federal Radio Commission, has been established by the Radio Division of the Department of Commerce. Applicants for this class of license must pass code tests in transmission and reception at a speed of 15 words per minute in Continental Morse code. There is also a practical and theoretical examination consisting of comprehensive questions covering the care and operation of vacuum tube apparatus and radio communications laws and regulations. The tests are given by the district radio supervisors of the Department of Commerce.

Radio Progress in Canada

Production of radio sets and parts increased 65 per cent in Canada during 1929 as compared with the previous year with a total value of $20,966,137. Canada also imported from the United States sets and parts to the value of $10,784,156. The popularity of radio in Canada increases yearly. The largest chain is operated by the Canadian National Railways with 16 stations operating on a coast-to-coast hookup. The same company also operates receiving sets on all its principal trains and was the first railroad in the world to introduce radio reception as a feature of railroad travel. A number of other railroads have since followed its example.

SAMOANS SEEK CITIZENSHIP

HONOLULU (AP)—Seeking information to aid in drafting an act giving natives of American Samoa more freedom of government, the congressional commission, headed by Hiram Bingham, Senator from Connecticut, held its first hearing here Sept. 18. Chief K. Su'a, a Samoan resident of Honolulu, asked the commissioners to give Samoans American citizenship, with a government similar to that of Porto Rico.

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CLOSED SUNDAYS

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

The Taft-Roosevelt Break

A Review by WILLIS J. ABBOT

Taft and Roosevelt: The Intimate Letters of Archie Butt, Military Aide. New York: Doubleday, Doran. Two vols. $7.50.

THROUGH two notable administrations—those of Roosevelt and Taft—Major "Archie" Butt stood in full military regalia close to the President on ceremonial occasions. At less formal moments he played golf, rode, walked, dined and talked with the distinguished tenants of the White House. Something more than a secretary, a little less than a cabinet official, his opportunities for studying the characteristics of his chiefs and sharing their political perplexities were exceptional.

To observers of affairs in the White House, Archie Butt seemed merely the well bred, adaptable, socially unexceptionable military attaché. He was credited neither with political interest nor sagacity. He was thought better skilled in threading the mazes of the cotillon—for those were the days of that dignified dance—than in unraveling diplomatic tangles or smoothing out political problems.

It appears now that, like many agreeable and retiring gentlemen, Major Butt fooled observers. While he was attending cheerfully to the social duties which his position entailed he was spending his leisure in writing to his sister-in-law a series of letters in which the varied panorama of the White House was graphically set forth, and the politics of the presidential environment instructively detailed.

A close friend of Roosevelt and of Taft, serving both in an identical capacity, Major Butt witnessed the beginning of the feud which parted politically these two great men, and sent the Republican Party into exile for eight years. His letters written during the Roosevelt Administration were published some years ago. These two new portly volumes contain the record of the Taft régime and were evidently held by the writer's literary executor until the passing on of the late Chief Justice.

Growth of the Estrangement

Perhaps to most Americans who remember the political results of the estrangement between Taft and his predecessor the story of its progress as told by Major Butt will form the chief interest of these volumes. In a recent life of William H. Taft the activities of Gifford Pinchot and James R. Garfield, reinforced by lesser politicians, are held chargeable with first arousing Roosevelt's suspicion of his old friend, and finally awakening in him an ambition for another presidential term upon the plausible plea that his "policies" were being abandoned.

The story at best is not a pleasant one. Butt's way of telling it as it developed day by day carries conviction that the narrative is that of a man sincerely distressed by the growing enmity between two idolized statesmen. Great as was his affection for Roosevelt, he does not disguise the pettiness of some of that statesman's complaints. That he should have been aggrieved because Taft gave equal gratitude to his brother with Roosevelt for the success of his political life seems incredible, but the record is seemingly clear. That there should have been expectation on Roosevelt's part that, without appeal by him, his Cabinet would have been held practically intact by his successor is equally amazing.

On the other hand, the almost immediate association of Taft, upon assuming office, with the group of men most antagonistic to Roosevelt, could hardly have failed to arouse the latter's suspicion. Whatever its basic reason, the estrangement is shown in these letters as steadily increasing, running like the theme of a Greek tragedy through the whole administration, and showing its malign head at the most unexpected moments. Major Butt was deeply devoted to both men, and in his letters held the balance level so far as the controversy was concerned. Yet one cannot read his story without the feeling that Taft did all that was consonant with the dignity of his office to avoid the break. The reader will feel, too, that Roosevelt was not wholly his own master in the matter, but was worked upon by scheming politicians, his suspicions and jealousy aroused, and, above all, his ambition stimulated by individuals seeking their own ends.

Roosevelt at Beverly

It is impossible to reconcile some of the messages of affection and support sent by the ex-President to his successor, with the theory that he had hardly left the White House before planning a return. To accept this theory would be to accuse Mr. Roosevelt of almost incredible hypocrisy. Yet Major Butt quotes "Jimmie" Sloan, the secret service officer who guarded both Presidents, as saying in January, 1910, when the first rumors of the new Roosevelt ambition were heard:

"Captain, you did not know it, and no one did, but Mr. Roosevelt got sore on the President before he left Washington. We were coming back from a walk one night, when he said, turning to me, 'Jimmie, I may have to come back in four years to carry out my policies.'"

And on a later occasion, when Roosevelt had traveled to Beverly, Mass., to see the President, Major Butt "had just been saying what a splendid thing this meeting was for the President; that it would give the lie to all the false reports of the enmity between the two men. Jimmie said in his stoical way: 'It doesn't mean anything. . . . I know this man better than you do. He will come to see the President today and bite his leg off tomorrow.'".

Not long after this, Secretary of the Navy Meyer reported Roosevelt as having said, "Of course I am for Will's nomination and reelection. There can be no question about it." But hardly had this cheering news reached the White House when a newspaper interview depicted the ex-President in quite a different attitude. Major Butt quotes President Taft in this fashion:

"When I read of the interview at Oyster Bay yesterday I showed the report of it to Mrs. Taft. I was much amused at the way she took it. She said: 'Well, I suppose you will have to fight Mr. Roosevelt for the nomination, and if you get it he will defeat you. But it can't be helped. If possible you must not allow him to defeat you for the renomination. It does not make much difference about the election.'"

History has, of course, recorded the effect of their quarrel on the election of 1912. Speculation as to what might have been its effect on the history of the world had it not occurred, and had Taft, instead of Wilson, been the war President, is interesting but not profitable. Into that speculation the writer of these letters could not enter, for Archie Butt went down with the Titanic before the quarrel of his two idols reached its fatal fulfillment.

War in Perspective

Mars—The Truth About War, by Alain. Translated from the French by Doris Mudie and Elizabeth Hill. London: Jonathan Cape. 7s. 6d. net. New York: Cape & Smith. $2.50.

UNDOUBTEDLY, the revolt against war is the most considerable portent of our times. But in order to remove the scourge, it is not enough to depict its futility or its horrors. Norman Angell demonstrated the one as long ago as 1911. In recent years a war-shattered generation has painted with daubs of vivid color a picture of modern war horrible enough, one would think, to insure that humanity should never again be led down that slope. Yet we know that war preparations are going on all the time, as if the League of Nations, the Kellogg pact and especially the new pacificist fervor had never been. Granted that statesmen, lawyers and technicians are building up at Geneva a formidable barrier to militarism; without the will to peace all this machinery for the pacific settlement of international disputes is but "a futile scaffolding of legislation, the greatest danger of which lies in the illusion of security it offers."

Alain (his real name is Chartier), who writes so disparagingly of the paper structures of lawyers and politicians, is a man of the people, a fierce radical who detests authority and restraint, admits the barest minimum of government and sees the only remedy for our present ills, among which war, of course, bulks largest today, in a transcendent humanism. "No man in the world," he says, "should have an object for which his obvious inevitable means is the death of another man, and again: "the passion to govern is no doubt the source of all human ills."

This pacificist who served throughout the war, then returned to his post as teacher of "philosophy" in a Paris "lycée," where he has acquired an immense influence over the younger generation of Frenchmen. Alain denies that human beings are moved primarily by self-interest; he denies, too, that conflicts of interests are the cause of wars. No, he says, wars can always be settled; they are only the occasion. The true cause of war, he contends, lies in what André Maurois calls "those very passions which make of man, when all is said, rather a noble being." The feeling of honor, courage—here is the source of war, this "honor that consists in not wantiing to give in to fear or even to incline toward the place where fear is." The fault lies then in ourselves that we are the underlings of Mars, and chiefly so because of our weak fatalism that prates of the inevitability of war.

"If then "war is a human fact, all the causes of which are opinions," the first need of all men conscious of their humanity is eternal vigilance.

"If the mass of citizens does not exercise a continual pressure unswervingly directed against all preparations for war and against the very idea of war, war will come about of itself."

The policy of peace initiated by President Hoover and Ramsay MacDonald is based precisely on popular opinion—what Professor Zimmern has called "the mobilization of shame." But the belief in the inevitability of war dies hard, and Europe is still far from understanding this Anglo-American policy and basing its efforts against war likewise on a hypothesis of peace.

These essays, in the manner of Montaigne or Pascal, were written in the first year or two after the war. They represent, in the opinion of the present reviewer, the best of all the war books, and it is extraordinary that they were never translated before. The present translation of "Mars, où la guerre jugée" is hardly adequate. The English edition carries with it an introduction by André Maurois and also a foreword by Denis Saurat of Kings' College, London.

W. HORSFALL CARTER.

Fairy Tale, Up to Date

The Country of Thirty-Six Thousand Wishes, by André Maurois. Illustrations by A. Ségur. London: Heinemann. 6s. net. New York: Appleton. $2.50.

SINCE fairies are the outcome of childish imaginings, the modern fairy tale must conform to the modern child's conception of things. The twentieth century has developed practical children who call for practical fairy-tales or none at all.

André Maurois' delicious book, "The Country of Thirty-Six Thousand Wishes," is a mirror wherein we see the fancies of a modern French girl of 7 who journeys, by way of a dream, to a land of fairies. Michelle is essentially practical; she turns down the right ear of the camel she drives across the desert, to show that it has been hired; she obtains entrance into the Fairy Ring by passing an examination in which eight times six is anything but 48 (arithmetic not being a favorite subject), and is registered as a little-girl fairy; she travels by lift to different floors in an oak tree on which are Wands, Aerial Apparatus, and Celestial and Court Dressmakers, and is weighed in order to ascertain the exact size of wings she will require. She is asked to choose between a pretty old style feather model, a newer model in silk, and an aluminium framework, and on being told that the new one is the fastest chooses it without hesitation.

"It is better to be fast than elegant," said Michelle.

"Ah," sighed Mlle. Céleste, "that's what nearly all the new fairies say."

There we have the kernel of the modern fairy-tale.

Michelle then learns to fly, and experiences contrary winds, air pockets and difficulties in making good landings; and when she is tired of her wings she puts them in the cloakroom and is given a ticket.

The 36,000 wishes are rapidly used up in making garages, motorcars and sandwiches—chicken sandwiches, ham sandwiches, tomato sandwiches, and a delicious mixture of anchovy and cheese—until only one wish is left and that is to be in bed at home again. But the illusion of fairy-land remains, and she takes it to school with her the next day, and holds it for awhile, until little by little it begins to disappear. "First she was 8 and then she was 9. Her tenth birthday was rather sad." She tries that night to go back to the Country of Thirty-Six Thousand Wishes, but finds that her entrance ticket has expired. She knows, too, that 12 twelves are, without any doubt 144, and that Henry IV was the father of Louis XIII—and so the Fairy Ring is closed to her.

But things remain practical to the end. The camel has waited for her and Michelle is able to reach home before morning.

André Maurois' book is an outstanding contribution to the wonderland-seekers' library, and will delight big children and little children alike.

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

Of Which 200 Are For Sale

OH WHY should the spirit of mortal be stirred by those words: ". . . of which 200 are for sale?" Yet who fails to expand when he reads them? It isn't cupidity; not every book lover longs to be a collector of rare editions. But there is a thrill in merely reading announcement of editions limited to 500 copies. Especially if the publisher assures you that "the type will be distributed." Even newspaper men respond, though they know that the type in which their own stuff appears is distributed every day, and at a tremendous temperature. Somehow these announcements give you the feeling of being admitted into the inner circle.

The University of Pennsylvania Press has discovered a peculiarly alluring attire for its esoteric messages. A little four-page folder, very antique-looking indeed, foreshadows the "Treatise on the Power and Utility of Moneys, by Master Gabriel Biel of Speyer, 1430-95, a Very Excellent Man and Profound Thinker, Licentiate in the Most Sacred Letters, Lecturer Ordinarius with the Courage of his Convictions at the famous University of Tübingen while he was in the World; lately done into English by Robert Bell Burke."

⁂

Irresistible is the graphic "Epitome of this Treatise," which propounds the question "whether a man commits a mortal sin and is bound to make restitution if he falsifies money, alters it, pays out false money for true money or money of less value for good money or transfers money from a place where it is reckoned less valuable to one where it is more valuable."

The treatise promises too "a clear and safe decision with regard to doubts: I. Who should coin money? II. Under what circumstances may a prince alter money or its value for his own gain? III. Does a man commit a sin and is he bound to make restitution if he selects the better denarii and has them melted?"

But most surprising is the discovery, when you turn to the order blank, that the price of this edition of 200 copies for sale is but $2.50. Grant that there are only 40 pages; still, the binding is "Omi V paper sides, cloth back stamped in gold," and the affair is printed in two colors on Worthy Marlowe, designed by Kent D. Currie and with text composition in Italian Old Style. It really looks as if the book price war had been carried to the limited editions.

⁂

It appears to be impossible to speak of limited editions for more than a few hundred words without speaking of William Edwin Rudge, whose Printing House at Mount Vernon, N. Y., you may see as you approach New York on the New Haven trains. But Mr. Rudge, we observe, is not affected by the 35-50-75-cent book trade. The bibliography of Lafayette, compiled by Stuart W. Jackson with a foreword by Brand Whitlock, is issued by Rudge in an edition of 400 copies, costing $17.50 each. It is true that it has 236 pages.

A limited edition of a $1000 prize book ought to produce ecstasy in collectors. Such a book is Blake Ross's "Golden Crucible: An Introduction to the History of American California, 1850-1905." The first edition is of 1100 copies, of which 1000 are on sale at $2.50. A Collectors' Edition, on Strathmore Japan paper, at $5, consists of 125 copies. We must ask Michael if there is anything wrong with the arithmetic of the publisher; it's Paul Elder & Co. of San Francisco.

⁂

Choice editions are not restricted to books. There are de luxe magazines. These are often limited in length of career. The latest magazine to be brought to our attention is called This Quarter. That's a good title. It doesn't tell you that the magazine is devoted to arts and letters, but it does give it a certain news appeal; you feel that its contents won't be more than three months old. Same idea as Saturday Night.

This Quarter is not exactly new, except to us. It is edited in Paris by Edward W. Titus. The news is that Richard R. Smith, Inc., will be its American representative, and that beginning with its fall number it plans to give more attention to American matters and materials. Pierre Loving will be American editor.

⁂

There is another sort of limited edition, which is so not by the publisher's intention. Invidious is what it would be to name any titles in this group. If we speak in this paragraph of Baird Leonard's "Simple Confessions," (Cosmopolitan Book Corporation) it is not because we wish to place it in that class. It is rather because of the surprising conclusion of the title verses of her volume. Miss Leonard, you must know, writes for the New Yorker. If you do not read the New Yorker, you can hardly expect to be au courant, much less dernier cri, regarding the Things that Matter. But if you do read it (as we do not), or if you ever have read it (as we have), you will share our astonishment over that last quatrain:

My spirits, therefore, don't give way
Because I hear Time flap its wings;
The world gets fuller every day
Of lovely and delightful things.

But that is not typical of the volume, which, we imagine, will sell, in New York City alone, far more than 200 copies.

In Pursuit of Words

English, Present and Past, by Janet Rankin Aiken. New York: Ronald Press. $3.

THE emphasis in the title of Dr. Aiken's treatise on the English language should lie on the word "present"; for, though she deals with the history of the language, she is clearly convinced that, in order to understand English as it is now, we must know what it is now. She is not afraid to deal barehanded with such a new word as "Talkies," or such a locution as "it's me." When an error, that is to say, a departure from standards, makes the language simpler, more consistent and, unified, it constitutes progress and should be admitted. The duty of the grammarian and the philologist is to decide between progress and mere vulgarity.

Dr. Aiken's intention has been to write a textbook about the English language for the use of students of various ages. For this reason, she has put the results of her research into simple phraseology and concluded each chapter with a set of test questions. She is concerned with the characteristics of English as distinguished from other languages and with the rules that govern the changes in a word as it passes through generations of its users. She writes of words, their birth, change and obsolescence; of sounds and the relation between speech and spelling; of English inflections and syntax and the absurdity of some grammatical terms.

Both students and lay readers will find delightful titbits of information in Dr. Aiken's book. For instance, "Kodak" was one of the few invented words in the language, a word actually made up without any model out of the letters of the alphabet. For the most part, we make new words like old ones, or hitch two or three old name parts together to make a new word, like "automobile" or "telephone."

Often we make a word that imitates or echoes the idea conveyed, as in the bl words which involve a distention of the cheeks and give an effect of swelling, in "blow," "bluster," "blob" and "blubber." There are words named after their fathers, like "dahlia" from the German horticulturist Dahl and "timothy" hay from its English originator, Timothy Hansen. There are words from fictitious characters, like "knickers" from Washington Irving's Knickerbocker. There are words that shift their meaning, such as "brave," which meant gaudy 300 years ago. There are slang words that acquire good and regular standing like "banter," which was hotly condemned in Jonathan Swift's time, and slang that quickly vanishes, like "twenty-three."

Anyone who has to put words to paper, or to pass judgment on the written words of other persons, will be interested in what Dr. Aiken has to say on the vexed question, whether to hyphenate or not to hyphenate. That is, shall we write "today" or "to-day?" Dr. Aiken's advice is too long to be quoted, but in general adjectives are more likely to have a hyphen ("worn-out"); corresponding verbs to be written as separate words ("worn out"); and compound nouns, except new or unusual combinations, to be written as one word ("bumblebee"). But Dr. Aiken lets us use our own judgment. Therein she differs from the grammarians of the last generation.

Adventures With Authors

A Hundred Years of Publishing, by Arthur Waugh. London: Chapman & Hall. 18s. net.

IN 1830 two young men called Edward Chapman and William Hall—a pen portrait of Hall and his wife by the early Dickens will be found under the heading "The Nice Little Young Couples"—set up in the Strand as booksellers, but with the full intention of adding publishing to that modest beginning as soon as opportunity and their resources were equal to the more ambitious adventure. The result was the imprint of Chapman & Hall, which appeared on many of the most famous of Victorian title-pages. A hundred years later Arthur Waugh, who has been managing director of that company for more than a quarter of a century, has written the story of the firm's long and distinguished career.

It is an interesting story, which touches life and letters at many points. Here is the Dickens of the early twenties embarking on "Pickwick" at the instance of the two partners, and here is John Forster as his lifelong friend and adviser, a sort of link, as he has been called, between the literary patron of the eighteenth century and the literary agent of today. Here is Anthony Trollope, first as a properly submissive youngster with his way to make as an author, and then as the acknowledged success "leaning across the desk and banging upon it with his hunting crop." Here is the later Dickens, sensitive, self-willed and combative, leaving Chapman & Hall in a temper after his return from America, but coming back to them when he had quarreled with Bradbury Agnew's because of their very natural reluctance to let him proclaim his domestic difficulties to the world in the print of their own publications. Many famous names appear in the Chapman & Hall lists of this period, from Carlyle to Browning; and here will be found a quaint reminder that in the year 1859 people "were shocked at the frankness" of Meredith's "Richard Feverel," and Mudie's declined to circulate it.

Meredith was for many years the firm's reader and in that position exercised a firm judgment which was not always a profitable one. He declined "East Lynne" as "foul" and "in the worst style of the present taste," and Ouida and the author of "The Heavenly Twins" also earned his disapproval. Butler's "Erewhon" was another work which, according to Meredith, "would not do." However, he bestowed at least encouragement upon such a mixed bag as Thomas Hardy, G. A. Henty, William Black and Olive Schreiner, and, until his final break with Chapman & Hall, his own novels lent distinction to the later nineteenth-century lists of the firm.

The long tale of experiments and adventures with authors great and small is taken into our own times, and, besides being the history of a particular firm, it may also be regarded as a survey of the London publishing world and its changing methods and standards during the last century. There is a good index, which adds to the value of the book as a contribution to literary history.

A Survey of Modern Printing

Printing in the Twentieth Century; a Survey. Reprinted from the Special Number of The Times, London, of Oct. 29, 1929.

THE Times of London printed its forty-thousandth issue in 1912, and celebrated the occasion by issuing a special supplement which is still the best survey of the history of printing available in English. The various articles were written by men with whom the editors of The Times were in touch, to whom they were in the habit of referring matters requiring expert advice, and who understood the requirements of the highest standards of newspaper and encyclopedia writing.

The excellence of this previous "Printing Number" made it a particularly difficult task to prepare the similar publication which was issued as a supplement to The Times on Oct. 29 last, and which, like its predecessor, has been reprinted in a solid quarto volume. The contributors who had written for the first one found comparatively little to say that was new and significant, while the younger writers reveal in many ways the lowered standards both of execution and of information with which those have to contend who are striving to maintain the quality of a few decades ago. A single illustration of this will suffice: the author of the article on the present condition of printing in the United States does not mention the Merrymount Press, although, when he was writing, the recognition of Mr. Updike's 35 years of unchallenged supremacy as a bookmaker was a subject of comment in Europe, as well as in America.

There may be another reason why the general articles in this volume leave the reader on the whole unsatisfied. The printing industry is facing the future with only one thing certain, which is that momentous and fundamental changes are imminent. Two pages is all that the author of the article on "Offset Printing" needed to tell all he dared to say, yet the offset processes are already revolutionizing the whole industry. The fact that The Times has issued this volume while the older practices are still in well-nigh entire control gives the publication an especial importance, for it will stand as a record of what these practices were, after they have surrendered to the changes wrought by chemistry and physics.

These general articles occupy about half the volume; the other half is contributed by men connected with The Times and describes, in language that the layman can understand, all the mechanical and some of the editorial details of getting out the paper. The Times is still a great paper, and in spite of the vicissitudes of the last 20 years, a century-old prestige animates the members of its staff. In the matter of printing each day's issue, The Times has kept well to the front in adopting new ideas, and it proudly claims to have been the first in adopting, and not infrequently in devising, improvements in printing practice. This feature of the volume, telling how a daily paper is produced, gives it importance and interest to a much wider public than would care to read about the later experiments of type designers and of poster artists.

C. P. W.

The Legend of 'Dear Edward'

Edward Martyn and the Irish Revival, by Denis Gwynn. London: Cape 12s. 6d.

EDWARD MARTYN is an excellent subject for the text that the legend about a prominent man is more potent than the apparent truth about him. For long after his eccentric or serious services to the art, literature and politics of Irish life are forgotten, the "dear Edward" of "Hail and Farewell" will be accumulating for him a kind of immortality, for all the malice of the portrait. It is in fact a surprise to find, on picking up Mr. Gwynn's pleasant and impartial memoir, that such a man as Edward Martyn existed in the flesh at all, so cunningly has fiction embroidered fact. And while Mr. Gwynn is right in rapping George Moore's knuckles, in reminding us that there are more sides than one to the story, he could not convince us that Mr. Moore was not as substantially correct in his intuition of Edward Martyn's character as any artist need be.

Edward Martyn belonged to a country which in every generation produces more "characters" to the square mile than any other on earth; and the truth about him is as fantastic and paradoxical as could be desired. A rich landlord with great family traditions, he belonged neither to the religious nor to the political faiths of his peers; in a narrow society whose main interest was hunting, he lived with the tolerance of a man of culture, European in his thought where others were at their widest English.

The Literary Theater

With all the influence of his English education and the prejudices of his class he became the Mæcenas of Arthur Griffith and the first President of Sinn Fein (in its pre-terrorist days) and was responsible for that enthusiasm for the Irish language which was to culminate in the founding of the Irish Literary Theater and the cultural renaissance which accompanied it. Although George Moore was to make malicious gayety out of "dear Edward's soul" after the celebrated "Souls for Gold" controversy, the spectacle of the devout Martyn standing up for the theater against the bigoted clericalism of a section of his own church was at least noble in its Quixotry. He perceived, with the Irishman's illusionless and fatalistic self-knowledge, that Handy Andyism, as he called it, and submission to the tyranny of minorities were two of the greatest evils in his country; but in his own world he was a chronic minority.

He was always making those unutterably logical and unanswerable "last-ditch" stands on the split hairs of "principle," which are the despair of those who require compromise in government, and the delight or wrath of those who don't. Nothing could have been more ludicrous than his action against the Kildare St. Club when it expelled him; yet there was something fine in his absurd attitude. Nor could anything have been more Irish, as the saying is, than the effect of his victory. The very members whom he had insulted in the loyalties of politics and religion which they held most dear, and who had in fact subscribed for the legal costs of his expulsion, actually congratulated him on his stand!

No Mean Satirist

And to return to the Literary Theater movement—while he had at least equal responsibility and glory with W. B. Yeats and Lady Gregory for the founding of the Irish Literary Theater, and indeed paid for its first performance, he, the nationalist, parted company with the movement because it produced peasant and nationalist plays, and ignored the Ibsenian drama of ideas. It is precisely to the drama of ideas which he would now find the clerical element is most opposed!

This is the "dear Edward" of "Hail and Farewell"; and he was no mean satirist when, rising to the spirit of the occasion, he turned upon George Moore and gave as good as he had received. There was that delightful entry in "Who's Who" in which, for chief recreation, Martyn wrote "George Augustus Moore." Better still was the play, "The Dream Physician," in which the unmistakable figure of George Augustus Moon is held up to the most delicious ridicule. Of him it is said: "While Swift was a terror to his enemies you are only a terror to your friends."

One must reread one's "Hail and Farewell" in the context of Mr. Gwynn's thorough and agreeable pages. One must reimagine that bizarre Irish world of the years 1859 to 1924, where tragedy, idealism, fatuity and laughter are blended in the same subject. It is worth doing; but even then the legendary "dear Edward" will seem perversely to be the less legendary mass.

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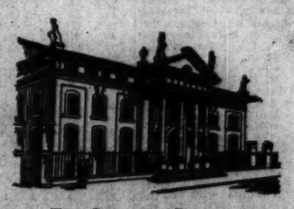

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STOCKS TURN UPWARD AFTER EARLY DECLINE

Volume of Business Well Under Friday's Big Trading

NEW YORK (AP)—The stock market regained its equilibrium today, but failed to show much confidence, closing prices were at or slightly above yesterday's final quotations.

Further selling during the first half hour, representing accumulation on overnight orders, depressed the leaders a point or so, especially the steels and utilities, but bearish professionals, fearing an oversold condition, became resistant and prices reversed their course.

Trading became slightly more active on the rally, and the favorites were bid up from one to two points, but the advance was reduced on late profit-taking. Sales were about $50,000 shares.

U. S. Steel, after being about 1½ higher, closed with a gain of ¾. American rose ⅝ net. Woolworth ½ and Radio, General Motors, General Electric and Public Service of New Jersey showed smaller improvement. American Telephone held a one-point rally, and there were similar net advances in Gillette, Consolidated Gas, A. M. Byers and Electric Auto-Lite.

Case was up 2 points. Westinghouse Electric finished ⅜ lower, after having more than recovered an early drop of more than a point.

Trade News More Cheerful

Weekly trade reviews were moderately cheerful, although they pointed out that numerous gains had not been extented above the levels established a fortnight ago. The Department of Commerce's summary of business activity reported a 6-per cent gain the week ended Sept. 6, as measured by bank debits outside New York City, and said that wholesale prices had shown little change.

Heads of three national trade organizations here—the Garment Retailers of America, the Associated Dress Industries and the National Council of Traveling Salesmen's Associations—informed the National Business Survey conference that conditions were improving. Good fall business was noted in ready-to-wear apparel, and production in some lines, was said to be behind consumption.

Estimates of steel production in the Youngstown district for next week said that so far no change in operating ratios was indicated. So far, the steel industry has been receiving more support from pipe-line purchases, but the peak of this demand is believed to have been passed, and the trade is awaiting a revival of orders from automobile manufacturers.

In this connection, a review of General Motors factory and retail sales since May showed that stocks of unsold cars had been depleted in recent months, and it was pointed out that this situation should result in something of a shortage when public demand improved.

German Bonds Firmer

Bonds of the German Republic firmed today, in a reversal of trend ing continued in some other issues.

While German 7s, and the International 5½s showed moderate strength, German Central Agricultural Bank 6s of July, 1960, and Rhone Westphalian 6s of 1952 lost more than a point, the former registering a new 1930 low. The Bank 6s of October, 1960, also were depressed.

Prices in the domestic section were steady to firm, narrow price movements being teh rule. Erie 5s of 1967, New York Central 5s, and International Telephone 5s were among the bonds that advanced. Stock privilege issues moved uncertainly.

Trading in U. S. Government centered in Treasury 4s, which was very active and slightly lower.

MARKET OPINIONS

Clark, Childs & Co., New York: One very encouraging factor in the situation is the strong demand for investment securities. The trend of bond prices has been upward for many months, and every day finds a number of the better grade of preferred stocks moving into new high ground for the year. Strength in fixed income-bearing securities is a familiar preliminary development to rising prices for common stocks.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: If those with money to invest will regard breaks in the market as opportunities for the favorable investment of funds rather than as catastrophies, more distinct purchases of securities can be made than at a time when the air is filled with tips and rumors based on nothing that is tangible.

Gurnett & Co., Boston: The decline in stock prices has strengthened greatly the position of the market. We believe the present recession offers attractive trading opportunities.

Josephthal & Co., New York: The present depression has run longer than normal for this country, and it seems logical to believe that it reached its peak in July or August, but rate of improvement now promises to be slow. Accordingly, we feel that the market is now in the buying range for the investor or long-pull speculator, but for the trader it appears to be the part of wisdom to maintain a cautious attitude until it becomes clearer whether the market will discount the poor third quarter reports or whether the effect of such reports will be offset by improving business conditions.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: All in all, the market action during the past week may be described as a direct reflection of business conditions. Entirely the opposite from that of a year ago, buyers are scanning business indices and governing themselves accordingly. This is evident from the market action on the publication of any business statistics. There would seem to be an investment demand slightly under current market levels which will become more noticeable as business conditions improve. From a day to day standpoint the market is entirely unsatisfactory, but for a long-term position selective stocks may be considered in a purchasing area.

Newburger, Henderson & Loeb, New York: For technical reasons a rally would seem to be close at hand. The market has declined six out of the last eight sessions and a trading recovery should occur either today or Monday.

Pask & Walbridge, New York: While it must be admitted that stocks behaved in an orderly manner, it is nevertheless apparent that very little progress can be made in the direction of higher levels until such time as there is more concrete evidence that business conditions are improving. We continue to advise strictly a trading position, commitments to be made only on distinctly weak spots.

Schirmer, Atherton & Co., Boston: We are of the opinion that selling movements should be used to purchase selected issues.

F. B. Keech & Co., New York: We do not concur in the prevailing pessimism.

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston: Because yesterday's volume on the down-side was more than double the average trading volume of the last eight days, it is quite possible that any further selling this morning may pave the way for a technical rally the early part of next week. However, we feel that any further buying commitments should be postponed, awaiting a possible secondary selling wave which should offer more favorable buying opportunities.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1930 Range High	Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Chg. from Sept. 19
43½	31		Abitibi	700	35½	35	35	+½
37¾	31½	1.80	Adams Ex	100	...	...	34	...
1¾	...		Ahumada	100	½	½	½	...
186⅝	103¼	3†	Air Reduc	1300	118⅞	116⅝	118⅛	+1⅝
36	16	1½	Airway El	200	18½	18½	18½	+½
2½	1	..	Ajax Rubber	300	2	2	2	...
9⅛	4¼	..	Alaska Jun	200	8¾	8¾	8¾	-¼
18⅜	6½	..	Albany PW	300	8	8	8	...
72	49¼	..	Allegh Steel	800	50½	49¾	50	+¼
35⅛	18	..	Alleghany	700	20¾	20¼	20⅝	+⅜
343	232	9†	Allied Chem	200	237	234	237	+3
69	48½	3	Allis-Chal	800	52	51¾	51¾	-¼
10⅜	3⅛	..	Am Ag Ch	600	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	...
39⅝	23	..	Am Ag Ch pf	300	26	25	25	...
21½	8⅜	..	Am Br Sew	500	17½	17½	17½	...
156⅛	108¼	4†	Am Can	5500	124½	121½	123½	-½
85⅜	43	6	Am Car & F	100	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	...
116	95	7	Am Car pf	100	96	96	96	...
60⅞	39	3	Am Chain	400	41⅝	41¼	41½	+⅛
51¾	36⅜	3†	Am Chicle	100	48	48	48	...
33	21⅛	..	Am Com Ale	100	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	...
99¾	23¼	..	Am European	100	23¾	23¾	23¾	...
101¾	56¼	..	Am & FPr	3700	98⅜	96¾	97½	+⅝
100¾	92	..	Am & FPr 7pf	300	97½	97½	97½	...
88⅝	28¾	2†	Am Int Corp	300	34½	33¾	34½	+¾
51⅝	28¼	3	Am Loco	500	39½	39½	39½	...
118½	90	7	Am Loco pf	300	90¼	90¼	90¼	...
81⅛	28¼	3	Am Metals	900	28¾	28¼	28½	+¼
95	65	7	Am Nat G pf	100	75	75	75	...
119⅝	72	11	Am P&L	2300	79⅝	78⅛	79⅛	+⅝
197	99	8	Am P & L 8	100	106	106	106	+6
39¾	23⅜	1½	Am Radiat	800	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	...
100⅛	48⅜	3†	Am Roll Mill	2900	48¾	48¼	48¾	...
67⅝	53½	8	Am Sal Naz	110	47	47	47	-1
64½	48⅝	4	Am Ship Bldg	100	102	102	102	...
182⅛	101	8	Am Smelt 2pf	200	84	84¼	84	...
79⅝	53	4	Am Smelt	300	68	68	68	...
110	183¼	7	Am Sugar pf	100	106	106	106	...
274⅛	200½	9	Am Tel&T	2900	211	209⅛	211⅛	+2
124⅞	79½	11	Am Wat W	1800	91	90	90⅝	...
39⅞	7⅞	..	Am Wool	500	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	...
17⅞	6½	..	Am Zinc	1000	8	8	8	...
81½	44¼	3½	Anaconda	1000	48⅜	44⅝	45	-1⅝
37⅛	18	1½	Andes Corp	100	20	20	20	+⅛
82½	73¼	7	Armour D pf	100	73	73	73	...
8¼	4¾	..	Arn Ill A	300	5	4⅞	5	...
13¼	8	..	Arnold Cons	300	8	8	8	...
108	103¾	5	Atchison pf	300	107⅝	107⅛	107⅝	+⅛
144	75½	10	Atl Coast L	100	138½	136⅝	138½	+2⅝
51⅜	30¼	1†	Atl Refin	900	32½	32	32½	...
108	101	8	Atlas Pwd pf	100	104	104	104	...
37	25¼	11	Atlas Stores	1200	115	112	115	+3
263¾	91	4†	Auburn Auto	10	233½	233½	233½	+½
39	19	3	Austin N A	100	73½	73½	73½	...
81⅜	37	3	Auto Strop A	400	8¾	8¼	8¼	-⅛
9⅞	4¾	..	Aviation					

—B—

38	19⅜	1¾	Baldwin	2100	31⅜	31	31⅛	31
116	104½	7	Baldwin pf	400	99½	99½	99½	-⅛
122⅜	98¼	7	Balt & Ohio	600	21⅞	21¼	21⅜	-⅛
94	80½	2	Barnsdall A	300	83⅝	83⅛	83⅜	...
92	67½	4	Beatrice	400	100	100	100	...
108⅛	101¼	7	Beatrice pf	100	80	80	80	...
57⅝	27⅝	2	Bendix	1800	30	29¼	30	+2¾
56¼	37½	3†	Best & Co	600	86½	85½	86½	...
110¼	75	6	Beth Steel	1200	48¾	47⅞	48¾	...
41½	31	1½	Blaw Knox	300	32½	32½	32½	...
78	70	4†	Bon Ami A	100	71	71	71	-1
90⅜	60½	3†	Borden	2100	76⅛	75¾	76⅛	+⅜
50½	23¾	3	Borg Warner	2100	27½	26⅝	27⅛	+⅝
25⅜	13½	..	Briggs	5400	18⅞	17⅞	18⅛	...
22¼	13½	..	Brockway	900	18	17½	17⅝	-⅛
78¾	58⅝	4	Bklyn Man T	1900	70¾	68¾	70⅝	+1⅝
15⅞	10	..	Bklyn-Stan	100	13	13	13	...
178¼	115	5	Bklyn Un G	600	138	136	139	+3½
32⅜	5⅝	..	Bruns Term	400	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	...
43	33⅛	2½	Bucy cv pf	400	34½	34½	34½	...
15⅝	7⅜	1	Budd Mfg	400	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	...
14⅜	8	1	Budd Wheel	500	10½	10½	10½	...
74	30½	..	Bullard	500	33⅛	32¾	33⅛	...
51⅞	29¼	1	Burroughs	900	32⅝	31⅞	32⅛	...
112⅜	60¼	..	Byers	800	70⅞	68½	70⅞	+2¾

—C—

77½	60⅛	4	Calif Pack	100	61½	61¼	61¼	-⅜
27½	...	..	Callahan	100	...	...	45	...
85½	47¾	..	Calu & Ariz	900	48½	48	48½	-⅛
133⅜	122⅜	..	Calu & Hecla	1800	127½	125⅜	126⅝	-⅜
226½	165¾	10	Can Pac	1500	185	183¾	185	+1⅝
62⅛	40⅛	..	Can Pac N Wt	500	48¾	46¾	48¾	+1⅝
30	20	1.60	Cannon Mills	1000	21¾	21	21	-¼
362¾	150	6	Case Thresh	3000	166	162	166	+3½
79¾	53	3	Caterpillar	100	58	58	58	...
60	9	..	Celotex	600	12¾	12¾	12¾	...
67⅞	51⅛	3	Ches Corp	1800	61¼	61	61	...
81⅜	44½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	1800	47¾	46¾	47⅛	-⅞
10	2⅞	..	Chi & Alton	100	3	3	3	...
10⅝	2½	..	Chi & Alt pf	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	...
52⅜	27	..	Chi Gt W pf	100	33	33	33	-1
46⅛	19½	..	Chi M&SP pf	400	22⅜	22	22½	+⅛
89⅞	43	..	Chi & NW	200	68¾	65¾	65¾	-3
117⅝	72	11	Chi Pneu	100	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	-⅛
197	99	8	Chrysler	1600	26½	26½	26½	...
43	24	3	City Ice pf	100	83	83	83	...
98¾	81	6½	City Stores	500	6¾	6¼	6¾	-⅛
10¼	6½	⅝	Col Bks Oil	100	14	14	14	-⅛
20⅝	12¼	..	Coca Cola	300	183½	183½	183½	+2
191⅝	135¼	4	Colins&A	200	20	20	20	...
35¾	14⅝	..	Collins&A pf	100	85	85	85	...
92	73	7	Col Palm pf	100	52	52	52	-3
103	97	..	Colo F&I	800	47¾	46	47¾	+¾
57	36½	..	Colum Gas	2000	60⅞	59⅜	60⅜	+⅝
87	55	2†	Colum Gas	1100	16⅝	15⅞	16⅛	-⅛
199	108	5†	Col Carbon	700	34	33¾	34	...
55	28½	1.60†	Com Inv Tr	100	8	8	8	...
23¼	...	..	Com Inv Tr pf	1200	25½	24½	25½	+⅝
38	20¼	1	Com Sol	1400	13½	13⅛	13⅜	...
20½	12⅝	.60	Commwlth Ed	100	102¾	102¾	102¾	...
104⅝	99	6	Commwlth Ed pf	600	11	10⅝	10⅝	-⅛
18⅝	10½	..	Congoleum	100	17¾	17¾	17¾	...
27⅜	15⅜	2	Con Film	2500	108	106½	108	+2
136⅞	98⅜	4	Con Gas	100	...	...	98	...
2	2	..	Con Textile	500	⅞	⅞	⅞	...
23½	11¼	1.20	Container A	800	17	16¾	17	-⅛
8½	3¾	..	Container B	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	...
53⅛	18½	..	Cont Bak A	600	57	55	57½	+1½
71⅜	56	2½	Cont Can	700	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	...
37⅜	14¾	1	Cont Dis Fib	200	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	...
31	5½	..	Cont Motors	1800	11	10⅝	10⅝	-⅜
30½	18¼	..	Cont Oil	1000	18	17⅞	17⅞	-⅛
40⅞	16½	..	Cont Shares	1500	88½	88	88	...
111⅝	83¼	2†	Corn Prod	10	181	181	181	...
149⅝	140	7	Corn Prod pf	200	145	145	145	...
33	18½	..	Coty	100	11	11	11	...
19½	9	..	Cuba Co	100	4½	4½	4½	...
8	4	..	Cub Am S	50	32¾	31	31	...
65⅜	32⅞	..	Cub Am S pf	100	49½	43½	44	-5½
48	38⅛	4	Cudahy	100	41¾	41¾	41¾	-⅛
14⅞	6¼	..	Curtiss Wr	600	8¼	8	8⅛	...
19⅝	7⅞	..	Curtiss Wr A					

—D—

42⅝	21¼	1.20	Devoe & R A	100	24⅝	24¾	24⅝	...
164	139	6	Diamond M	100	231	231	231	-2
148¼	96⅜	4†	Dupont	1000	116½	114½	116½	+1⅝
121	114½	6	Dupont deb	100	121¾	121¾	121¾	+1¾

—E—

255½	178⅝	5†	East Kodak	1800	209½	207½	207½	-2
37½	19½	3	Eaton Axle	400	23½	23¼	23½	-⅛
10⅞	5	..	Eitingon	200	5¼	5¼	5¼	...
62	38	..	Eitingon pf	100	40	40	40	-2
114½	55½	6	Elec Auto Lt	800	61½	60½	61½	+1
103½	49¼	7	Elec P&L	1400	70⅝	68¾	69⅝	-⅝
112	105	7	Elec P&L pf	100	109	109	109	...
102	97¾	..	El P&L 6 pf	100	100½	100½	100½	-½
50¾	39¾	2½	Equit Bldg	100	45	45	45	...
63¾	38⅛	..	Erie	400	39½	38¾	39⅛	-⅝
43⅜	9½	4	Eureka Vac	100	11½	11½	11½	...

—F—

25⅛	23	..	Fed Screw W	100	22	22	22	-⅜
43	30	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	100	33¾	33⅜	33⅜	-⅝
89¾	56	2.60	Fidelity Ins	100	66¼	66¼	66½	+⅜
33⅛	19¾	1.60	Firestone	300	30½	30⅜	30½	...
5½	...	..	Fisk Rubber	300	1¾	1½	1¾	...
104½	60¼	2	Foster & Wh	400	88	86	88	+1
50	20½	..	Fourth Nat Inv	300	33	32¾	33	...
28¾	10	..	Foundation	100	13	13	13	-⅛
57⅜	16¼	4	Fox A	600	48	46⅞	47⅝	+⅝
55½	37	4†	Freeport Tx	800	45¾	44	45⅝	+1⅛

—G—

77½	60⅛	4	Gen Am Inv	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	...
111⅞	78¼	4†	Gen Am Tk	400	86	83⅝	86	+1⅝
38½	14¼	1	Gen Bronze	400	20½	20	20⅝	+⅛
95⅝	60⅛	1.60	Gen Elec	8200	60	57¾	59⅝	+1⅝
12	11¾	.60	Gen Elec Sp	100	12	12	12	...
61¼	44½	3	Gen Foods	2000	57	55¾	57	+1
106½	74	6	Gen G & E cv pf	100	75	75	75	...
18⅝	88	30	Gen G & E A	100	9¼	8¾	9⅛	...
59⅜	40⅛	3†	Gen Mills	600	48	47¾	47¾	-⅛
100⅞	92⅜	5	Gen Mot pf	2500	43¾	42¾	43⅜	+⅝
54¾	37½	3†	Gen Motors	1500	33⅞	33	33⅜	...
52⅞	30¼	3a	Gen Pub Svc	100	26¼	26¼	26⅛	-⅛
41⅛	24	4	Gen O Ad A	100	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	...
51¼	27	..	Gen Theatre	100	10¼	10½	10½	+⅛
19⅝	10¼	..	Gen Realty pf	1000	76⅜	74½	74¾	-1⅝
90	65¼	..	Gen Refrac	1200	68	64½	68	+3
106⅛	58	5†	Gillette	100	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	-⅛
38	14⅝	2	Glidden	100	...	...	8	...
19	7⅜	..	Gobel (Adolf)	400	41	40½	40½	-⅜
47⅞	34½	2½	Gold Dust	800	25	23¾	23	-1⅜
58⅛	21	7	Goodrich	1800	80¼	80¼	80¼	...
104⅛	78	7	Goodrich pf	600	98¾	93¾	95	-3
98⅝	50	5	Goodyear	10	70	70	70	...
82½	68	7	Gotham pf	300	21	20¾	20¾	-⅛
59⅞	18	2	Granby	100	40	40	40	-3⅜
52	38	1†	Grand Silver	100	15½	15½	15½	-⅛
20⅜	10	..	Grand Union	1200	25½	24¾	25⅛	...
43	29	1	Grant WT)	200	78	77⅞	77⅞	-⅛
102	71¾	8	Grt Nor pf	100	21	21	21	-1
25⅝	18	2.35	Grt Nor Ore	300	17¾	17¾	17¾	...
34½	17	1.60	Grt W Sug	1000	8	7½	8	-⅞
38	8¾	..	Grisby Gru					

—H—

23¼	12¾	..	Hahn Dpt St	300	17½	17½	17½	...
33¼	17½	2	Hartman A	300	8¾	8¾	8¾	-⅛
20	7⅝	..	Hartman B	200	6	6	6	...
17¾	8⅝	..	Hayes Body	100	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	...
100	70	..	Hershey Ch	100	94¾	94¾	94¾	-1¼
41½	21½	1.20	Holland F	1200	32½	32½	32½	-⅛
116⅝	53¼	10†	Houston Oil	400	29½	29	29½	+½
41⅞	23¼	4†	Howe Sound	1000	29½	29½	29½	+¼
62⅞	25¾	2	Hudson Mot	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	-⅛
28⅝	11¼	2†	Hupp Motors					

—I—

136¾	109	7	Ill Central	100	113	113	113	-3¼
32	19¾	..	Ind Oil & G	2400	24	23¾	24	+¼
17	4½	..	Indian Mot	300	4½	4½	4½	...
28⅜	8¾	..	Indian Refin	100	195	195	195	...
230	154¼	4	Ingersoll R	100	78	78	78	...
88	60	4	Inland Steel	100	113½	113½	113½	-1½
30½	12½	2	Inspiration	400	11½	11¼	11½	...
17⅜	10½	.45	Insuran Sh	400	11¾	11¾	11¾	...
37⅜	25⅝	.80	Insur Sh ctf	400	31	30¾	31	-⅛
39½	20⅝	..	Interborg RT	1000	4¾	4¾	4¾	...
9⅜	4¾	..	Int Agri	1800	171⅝	166¼	171⅝	+6⅛
197⅛	152⅞	6†	Int Business	100	64	64	64	-1
78⅝	55⅝	4	Int Cement	600	61½	61½	61½	-⅝
14⅝	...	..	Int Combus	400	6¾	6¾	6¾	...
78	30	..	Int Comb pf	100	65	65	65	...
75⅛	50⅜	..	Int Comb pf ct	300	76½	74½	76½	+1¾
115⅝	72	2½	Int Harv	100	145½	145½	145½	...
168	140⅛	7	Int Harv pf	400	140¾	137½	140¾	...
44	21⅛	2b	Int Myc El	100	36½	34¾	36½	+1¾
44⅜	30½	1	Int Nickel	300	15½	15½	15½	-⅛
31⅛	14⅜	2.40	Int P&P A	100	6½	6½	6½	...
18	8⅝	..	Int P&P C	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	...
38	15⅛	..	Int P&P pf	300	28	28	28	...
58¾	24	3	Int Print Ink	400	38¾	37¾	38¾	-⅜
45⅝	38	3	Int Salt	4800	40½	40¼	40¾	...
77⅝	39⅛	..	Int Tel & T	500	27	26⅝	27	-⅜
18	13¼	3	Inter Dep St	400	14⅝	14½	14½	-⅛
39	...	..	Inv Equ					

—J—

68⅛	43	3†	Jewel Tea	100	50¼	50⅛	50⅛	-⅜
148⅜	70	3	Johns Man	1000	80	84½	85½	+1
123	118½	..	Johns Man pf	200	122½	122	122	...
123½	118½	..	Jones & L St	10	121½	121½	121½	-1½
8¼	1½	..	Jordan Mot	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	...

—K—

83⅜	58⅜	5	Kan City So	100	67½	67¾	67¾	-⅛
6⅛	1⅞	..	Kelly Spring	400	2	2	2	-⅛
38⅜	22½	3	Kelsey Wh	2200	24	23¾	24	+⅛
31⅝	17⅜	1.40	Kelvinator	2200	18	17⅞	18	+⅛
78⅜	54⅝	4	Kennecott	1800	70¾	69¾	70¾	+⅝
38⅝	19⅜	1.20	Keystone Tire	1000	24	23¾	24	+⅛
32	30	2	Ohio Oil	1600	30¼	30	30¼	+¼
34⅜	9⅛	..	Oilwell pf	300	22	22	22	...
44⅜	9¼	..	Oliver Farm	900	10¼	10¼	10¼	...
16⅜	9¼	..	Oliver cv pf	1600	15½	15½	15½	-⅛
6⅜	2⅝	..	Omnibus	400	4¼	4¼	4¼	...
80	55	3½	Oppenheim	100	67½	67½	67½	-2½
60⅛	45	3½	Otis Elevator	500	43⅝	43	43⅛	-⅜
			Owens Ill					

—P—

19⅞	6¾	..	*Pac Coast	10	14	14	14	...
19⅞	10	..	Pac Coast 2pf	1000	34½	33½	34½	+½
104⅞	86⅛	3	Pac Gas	1000	78¾	77¾	78¾	...
19⅜	12¼	1	Pac Lighting	3000	13¾	13½	13¾	...
23½	13¼	..	Packard M	100	1	1	1	...
43⅜	17⅛	..	Panhandle	4600	37½	35	35⅛	-1⅞
13⅜	4¾	..	Paramount	1500	11½	11½	11½	...
38⅜	10½	..	Park & Tilf	300	14½	14½	14½	...
22	10	..	Pathe Exch	400	16	15¾	16	+¼
22⅞	18	..	Patino M	1000	41	40¼	41¼	+⅛
1	1	..	Peerless Tr	500	⅝	⅝	⅝	...
53⅝	32½	..	Penick & F	300	41	41	41	...
19⅞	10	..	Penn Dix C	100	41	41	41	-1
35½	20½	..	Penn Dix pf	400	63	62¾	63	-⅛
80	48	3	J C Penney	1500	72¾	72¼	72¾	...
19⅜	11⅜	1	Penn RR	40	17½	17½	17½	...
24⅜	12⅜	..	Penn M pt	600	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	...
27⅜	17½	1.5	Petroleum	300	20½	20½	20½	...
44⅜	20¼	..	Pheips Dodge	1000	32	31¾	32	+⅛
31⅜	20¼	3†	Phillips Pet	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	...
44⅞	20¼	..	Pierce 6Fl	100	24½	24½	24½	...
34⅜	20¼	..	core & Co B	300	34	34	34	...
64	33¾	3†	Prairie O&G	300	44	43¾	43¾	-⅛
66	44	3†	Prairie P L	100	7	7	7	...
18⅝	6½	..	Press Steel	100	73¾	73½	73¾	...
78⅜	52⅝	2.40	Proctor & G	1800	91¼	90	91¼	+1
81⅜	53⅝

WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Consumers Placing Orders for Future Requirements —Stock Market Weak

The clearing of doubt from the business horizon continues, and was more perceptible this week.

Concerns that are large consumers have been ordering more freely to cover future needs. This is considered significant.

Evidences of stabilization in commodity prices are becoming more numerous. Building activities in metropolitan New York have shown an increase. General business activity, as reflected in bank deposits outside New York City, and reported by the Commerce Department, was 5 per cent greater in the week ended Sept. 13 than in the previous week.

The steel market is featured by some firming up of prices, and by a breaking away from the hand-to-mouth buying policy for some time in effect among consumers.

One of the leading factors in the motor industry reports improvement in the demand for automobiles.

Statistics on carloadings for the latest reported week are less favorable, as compared with the preceding week, due partly at least, to the observance of Labor Day. Until that week, however, loadings of revenue freight had shown a steady upward trend since early in August.

Bank clearings continue substantially lower than a year ago. This week's total was $9,224,654,000, an increase over previous weeks this month.

Financing by bonds totaled $80,942,000, compared with $194,926,000 last week, and with $39,065,000 in the like week of 1929.

Confidence in Argentina

Widespread confidence in the business men and financiers appointed to important positions in the provisional government of Argentina is indicated in cables to the Commerce Department this week. Indicative of this was the facility with which the 100,000,000-peso 5½ per cent government loan was floated. A sharp recovery in peso exchange and the firmness of securities also reflect sentiment on the economic outlook of Argentina.

The Australian outlook is brightened by the good tone of the wool market which has just opened at Perth. Wools were in strong demand, at prices equal to those of last June.

Japan's foreign trade has shown some improvement. For the first 10 days of September an export excess of 15,300,000 yen was reported. Restriction of production by cotton spinners will be intensified Oct. 1.

The outlook for India shows practically no improvement. Current reports show a further shrinkage in foreign trade for all lines of merchandise.

Leading Stock Markets

After progressing uncertainly for a time, the New York stock market ran into heavy weather this week. Selling pressure gradually increased until the resistance of price levels was undermined. Rumors of disturbances in Germany were used to aid the bear movement. The rumors proved false. The industrial averages lost about 5¼ points Friday. Brokers' loans increased $79,000,000.

The London stock market began the week irregular, turned dull and then improved. A slight reaction in sterling late in the week was reflected in British government funds. There was some profit-taking in stocks, with Wall Street uncertainty influencing the trend of prices on international issues.

Traders on the Berlin Boerse were taken by surprise Monday, as the result of the German elections. The reaction, of course, was unfavorable to the stock market, which was a prey to bear attacks. A trend toward recovery developed early, however, and continued until Thursday, when selling pressure was renewed.

The effects of the German elections on the Berlin market were felt on the Paris Bourse also. Trading was dull and prices were lower in the opening session of the week. After a period of quietness, with prices gradually firming up, the Paris market was the scene of brisk trading, at better prices. Dullness developed toward the close of the week.

FINER COTTON CLOTH GOODS LEAD ACTIVE FALL RIVER TRADING

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FALL RIVER, Mass.—Volume trading was reported in the local cloth market this week in twills, sateens and pongees. It was the third successive week that fancies and semi-fine goods have outsold plain goods here. The printcloth business was confined for the most part to 36-inch constructions, wide and narrow odds and marquisettes.

Broadcloths and lawns figured to a fair extent in the trading in fine goods.

The fastest selling pongees were the 72x100 constructions, at 9½ cents, and the 68x96s, at from 9 to 9¼ cents.

The quotations on sateens are 7¾ cents for the 4:37s, 6¾ cents for the 4:70s, and 13¾ cents for the 3:35s.

Full prices have generally been obtained for the 36-inch constructions.

Odd printcloth styles held fairly firm in price, in spite of relative light demand.

No change of note has been reported in local production schedules during the past two weeks.

Current quotations on standard printcloths are as follows: 38½-in., 64x60s, 6c; 39-in., 56x44s, 5⅛c; 27-in., 64x60s, 4⅜c; 27-in., 56x52s, 3⅛c, and 25-in., 40x32s, 2⅞c.

GERMAN BOERSE CONTINUES WEAK

BERLIN (AP)—The German Boerse was again weak today and continued weak and uncertain to the close of the market. Declines in pivotal shares ranged from 3 to 9 per cent.

The banks, considering intervention useless, in view of the prevailing uneasiness, bought only the material they required. The result was that the weaker shares suffered.

DOMINION STORE SALES

August sales of Dominion Stores totaled $2,117,776, a decrease of $154,093 from August last year. For the first eight months this year sales were $16,225,263, a decrease of $41,280 from sales for the corresponding period of 1929.

STOCK EXCHANGE SEAT $361,000

NEW YORK—Arrangements have been made for the sale of a New York Stock Exchange seat at $361,000, off $24,000 from previous sale.

New York Bond Market

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Allegheny 5s ret	98¾	98¾
Am Ag Chem 7½s '41	104	104
Am Beet Sugar 6s '35	63	63
Am Cyanamid 5s '42	90	90
Am For Pow 5s	89¾	89¼
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	99½	99½
Am Metals 5½s	97⅜	97⅜
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	104	104
Am T&T col 5s '46	105½	105½
Am T&T 5s '65	107¼	107¼
Am T&T sf 5s '60	107⅛	107⅛
Am T&T deb 5½s '43	109	109
Armour & Co 5½s '43	81	81
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	97½	97½
B&O 1st 4s '48	96⅞	96⅛
B&O 4s Tol & C div '59	89⅛	89⅛
B&O 4½s cv	101⅛	101⅛
B&O 5s series D	104⅜	104⅜
Boston & Me 5s '67	103¾	103⅝
Bow-Biltmore s f g 7s '34	105	105
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	100½	100
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s	93½	93½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	99¾	99¾
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct	105⅝	105⅝
Can North 4½s	101	101
Can North deb 6½s '46	118	118
Can North sf 7s '40	112	112
Cen Pacific 5s '60	105¾	105¾
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	100⅞	100⅝
Chi Gt West 4s '59	74⅞	74⅞
Chi & Nw 4¾s '37	100¼	100¼
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	99	99
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	92¼	92¼
Chile Copper 5s '47	96⅜	96⅜
Com Inv Trust 6s '48	100¾	100¾
Crown Tel 6s ww	97½	97½
Cuba Cane Sug Prod deb	15½	15½
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	95½	95½
Cuyamel Fruit 6s '40	104¾	104¾
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	97¼	97
Detroit Ed 5s '55	107	106⅞
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	102⅞	102⅞
Detroit Ed 5s '49	106	106
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	107⅝	107⅝
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	94½	94½
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	103	103
Erie gen lien	84	84
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42 sta	99	99
Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42	103½	103½
Gannett 6s '43	87½	87½
Gen Baking 5½s	98¾	98¾
Gen Cable 5½s '47	97	97
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103⅞	103⅞
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	100	100
Gen Theater 6s	94	93¾
Goodrich 1st 5½s '47	106½	106½
Goodyear 5s '57	92¼	92
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	106½	106½
Great Northern 7s '36 A	112	111¾
Hudson Co Gas 5s '49	107	107
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	101	100⅞
Humble Oil 5s '37	102⅝	102⅝
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	105⅝	105⅝
Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	93⅞	93⅞
Ind Limestone 6s '48	72	72
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	101	101
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	74	73¾
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	57	57
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	94⅝	94⅝
Int Tel & Tel 5s	96⅛	96⅛
Kings Co Lt 5s '54	108	108
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	103½	103½
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	103½	103
L'Autaro 6s '54	77½	77
Lehigh Val con 4½s 2003	101½	101½
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	100½	100½
Louis Ark 5s	94¼	94¼
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	54¼	54¼
McCormick (Edith R) 6s '34	102½	102¼
McCrory 5½s '41	99	99
Min StP & SSM 5s '38	93¼	93¼
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	90⅝	90
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	92	91½
Mo Pac 5s F '77	102⅛	102⅛
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	103⅝	103⅝
Montana Power 5s A '62	104	104
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	85	85
Namm Sons 6s	98½	98½
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	100⅞	100⅞
N E T&T 4½s B '61	103½	103½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	105¾	105¾
NY Dock 5s '38	77¾	77⅝
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	123	123
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	92½	92
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	104½	104
Nor Am Ed 5s C	101½	101½
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	107¼	107¼
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	94½	94⅛
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103¼	103¼
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	101	100⅝
Penn RR 4½s D	98⅝	98½
Penn RR 4¼s '63	102⅛	102¼
Penn RR 5s '64	104½	104½
Penn RR gold 6½s '36	110	110
Penn RR 4s '48	97½	97½
Pere Marquette 4s '56	93⅞	93⅞
Pere Marquette 5s '56	105½	105½
Phillips Pet 5¼s '39	97¼	97
Phil Co 5s '67	102⅛	102⅛
Phil Elec Co 4½s '67	103½	103½
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	99⅞	99¾
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	100	99⅞
Pitts & W Va 4½s B	96⅝	96⅛
Pitts & W Va 4½s C	95⅞	95⅞
Pitts Youngstown 4s	98	98
Port Art C & Dock 6s '53	106	106
Port Ry Lt & P 5s '42	105⅝	105⅝
Port Ry Lt & P 7½s '46	109	109
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	92½	91⅞
Pub Svc E&G 5s '65	105½	105½
Pub Svc E&G 1970	102⅛	102⅛
Pure Oil 5½s '40	99½	99½
Revere Cop & Br 6s	104½	104
Read rfg 4½s '97 A	102	102
Read 4½s B	102¼	102¼
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	100	99¾
Rio G & W col 4s '49	94	94
Rochester Gas 7s '46	107½	107½
StL IM&S 4s R&G div '33	99¾	99¾
StL & SF 4s A '50	91⅞	91⅞
StL & SF 4½s '78	93½	93¼
StL & SF gen 5s '31	101⅛	101⅛
StL & SF 5s B '50	102⅞	102⅞
StL & SF 4½s wi	94	94
StL SW 1st 4s '89	90¼	90¼
StL SW con 4s '32	99⅞	99⅞
Seabd AL con 6s '45	45	45
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	40	40
Shell Pipe 5s '52	97⅞	97⅞
Shell Union 5s '47	96⅝	96⅝
Shell Union 5s ct ww	97⅞	97¾
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	102⅞	102⅞
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	103⅛	103
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	104⅛	104⅛
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102⅛	102⅛
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	102⅞	102⅝
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	104⅝	104⅝
So Colo Pow 6s '47	104⅝	104⅝
So Pacific col 4s '49	94	94
So Pacific 4½s '68	99⅝	99⅝
So Pacific 4½s '69 ww	100½	100½
So Pacific Oregon A 4½s '77	101¼	100⅞
So Ry gen 4s '56	90½	90¼
So Ry con 5s '94	111	110¾
So Ry gen 6s '56	116½	116½
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104⅜	103¾
Sug Estat Oriente 7s '42	28	28
Tenn Copper 6s B '44	102	102
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	107½	107½
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 4s '53	93¾	93⅝
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	107	106⅝
Texas Corp 5s '44	103¼	102⅞
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	112½	112½
Tex & Pac 5s La div '31	100⅜	100⅜
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	54	53⅞
Third Ave adj 5s '60	34⅞	34
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 ww	109⅞	109⅞
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 vw	101	101
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	104½	104
Union Oil Cal 5s '45 ww	100	100
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	98⅞	98⅞
Union Pacific 4s '68	92¾	92¾
Union Pacific 5s	111¼	111¼
US Rubber 5s '47	83	83
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	97¾	97¾
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	102	102
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	91½	91
Va Ry 5s '62	102	102
Wabash 2d 5s '39	102⅝	102⅝
Walworth 6s '45	89½	89½
Warner Bros Pict 6s	89¼	89
Western Maryland 4s '52	88¼	88
Western Maryland 5½s '77	102½	102¼
Western Un 5s '60	104⅞	104⅞
Wheel & L Erie 4½s '66	93⅛	93
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	93½	93½
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	104	104
White Sew Mach 6s '36 xw	42	41½
Wickwire Spen 7s '35 ct	18⅞	18⅞
Youngstown Sheet 5s	104½	104½

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Sep20	Last Sep19
4th 4¼s '38	103.7	103.4	103.7	103.4	
US 3⅜s '34	101.22	101.22	101.22	101.22	101.20
US 3⅜s '56	106.5	106.5	106.5	106.5	
US 4s '54	108.10	108.12	108.10	108.10	
US 4¼s reg	103.	103.	103.	103.	103.

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	87½	87¼
Akershus 5s '63	97⅛	97
Agr Bk Clev 6s '47	68¾	68½
Antioquia 7s A '45	74	74
Antewrp 5s '58	96⅝	96⅝
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	96⅝	96⅝
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	97	96½
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	97¼	97¼
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	96⅝	96⅝
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	96⅝	96⅝
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	97½	97⅜
Australia 4½s '57	78	78
Australia 5s '55	87	87
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	104½	104½
Austria (Gov) 7s '43 ct	93¼	93⅛
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	91½	91
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	104¾	104¾
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	95⅝	95⅝
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	90	89
Belgium (King) 6s '55	105⅝	105¾
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	109½	109½
Belgium (King) 7s '55	114¾	114⅝
Belgium (King) 7s '56	110	110
Belgium (King) 8s '41	108½	108½
Bergen (City) 8s '45	110½	110½
Bergen (City) 5s rcts	97¼	97
Berlin 6s '58	84½	81½
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	85⅝	85½
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	85	85
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	87½	87½
Bolivia (Rep) '69	66½	66½
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	85½	84¼
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	73¾	73⅛
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	73	73
Brazil (US) 8s '41	96	95¾
Bremen 7s '35	101⅝	101
Brisbane 5s '58	82	82
Budapest (City) 6s '62	74	73¾
Buenos Aires 6s '61	81⅞	81
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	90	90
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	84	84
Canada (Dom) 5s '31	101	101

	High	Low
Bulgaria 7s '67	89	89
Bulgaria 7½s '68	90	90
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	105½	105½
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	87¼	87¼
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	90	90
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '61	87	87
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	86	86
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	90	89⅝
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	89½	87⅞
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	89½	89½
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	89¾	89⅝
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	101¼	101¼
Chile (Rep) '63 ct	88¼	88⅛
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	92	92
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	71	70½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	71½	71½
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	93¾	93¾
Copenhagen Tel 5s '54	100¼	99
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	91	91
Cuba (Rep) 4½s '49	94	94
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('04) '44	99⅝	99⅝
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	100⅛	100⅛
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	92½	92½
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	66¼	66¼
Danish Mun 8s A '46	108⅛	108⅛
Danish Mun 8s B '46	108⅛	108⅛
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	94⅛	94
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	101⅛	101⅛
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	100⅜	100⅜
Dresden 7s '45	99⅝	99⅝
Dutch E I sf 6s '62	102⅛	102⅛
Estonia RR Co 7s '54	105½	100⅝
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	90	90
Finland (Rep) 5½s '58	87	87
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	120¾	120¾
Finnish A 6½s '54	97	97
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	108½	108½
Frankfort 6½s	91	91
French (Rep) 7s '49	120¼	120¼
French (Rep) 7½s '41	125⅛	125⅛
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	93½	93½
German 7s '49	105⅛	104⅝
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	87	86⅝
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	77	76⅞
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	77¼	77¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	88½	88
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	94	94
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	103½	103⅛
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65 rcts	82	82
Good Hope L&SW 7s '45	92	92
Greek 6s '68	86	86
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	85	85
Irish Free State 5s '60	100	100
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	94	94
Italy (King) 7s '51	98	97⅞
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	93⅝	93¾
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	105⅛	105⅛
Jugoslav Bk 7s '37	84⅝	84⅝
Karstadt 6s '43	79½	79½
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww	97⅛	97⅛
Leipzig (City) 7s '47	98⅝	98⅝
Lyons (City) 6s '34	105½	105½
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	105½	105½
Mex 6s small A '10	23½	23½
Milan (City) 6½s '52	88	88
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	69	69
Montecatini 7s '37 ww	102⅝	102⅝
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	97	96⅛
Netherlands (King) 6s '72	104⅛	104½
New South Wales 5s '58	83	83
North German Lloyd 6s '47	87	86½
Norway Bank 5s '67	100¼	99
Norway (King) 5s '63	100¼	100¼
Norway (King) 5½s '65	102⅛	102½
Norway (King) 6s '43	105	104⅞
Norway (King) 6s '44	106	106
Nuremberg 6s '52	80½	80
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	99¼	99¼
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	95½	95½
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	108½	108¼
Paris-Orleans 7s '58	103	103
Peru 6s '60	68¼	67⅞
Peru 6s '61	67½	67
Peru 7s '59	91	91
Poland 6s '40	72	72
Rhine Main 7s '50	100	99¾
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	87	86½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	89	88
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	100	100
Rhine Westphalia 5s ct ww	86⅞	86⅜
Rhinelbe 7s '46 ex-war	90½	90½
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	69	69
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	61¼	61
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	70	70
Rome (City) 6½s '52	88⅛	88⅛
Rotterdam (City) 6s '64	105⅜	105⅜
Royal Dutch 4s ww	90⅜	90⅜
Saarbruecken (City) 6s '53	90½	90¼
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48	110	110
Sao Paulo (Bz) 7s '56 rcts	88½	88¼
Saxon State 6½s '46	89	89
Saxon State 7s '45	95¾	95¾
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	96¼	96¼
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	96½	96½
Siemens 6½s '51	100½	100
Siemens 7s '35	100⅛	100
Silesia Bk 6s '47	79	79
Soissons (City) 6s '36	105¼	105¼
Styria (Prov) 7s '46	92¾	92¾
Swiss Confed 5s '40	107	106⅞
Toho El Pow 6s '32	100¼	100¼
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	82⅞	82⅞
Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	89⅝	89⅝
Tyrol 7s '52	93¾	93¾
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	101	101
UK Gt Br & I 5½s '37	106⅛	106
Uni Stl W Burback 7s '51	105½	105⅝
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	84	83
Uni Stl 6½s A '47	86	86
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	94⅝	93¾
Vienna 6s '52	87⅞	87⅞
Westphalia El 6s '53	80½	80½
Wurttemberg 7s '56	92	92
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	98⅛	98⅛

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last Sept.20	Last Sept.19
15	Adventure	.25	.25	.25	..
20	Am & Cont	17½	17½	17½	..
665	Am Found	9⅝	9½	9⅝	9½
450	Am T & T	213½	209½	212¼	209¾
70	Amoskeag	11	10⅝	10⅝	11
600	Andes Pat	.50	.45	.50	.41
100	Bos El	79½	78	79½	..
30	B&M A sta	78	78	78	..
500	Cred Alli	8½	8¼	8½	8¾
5	East SS	24½	24½	24½	..
35	E G&F pf	96	96	96	96
20	E G&F prpf	84¾	84	84	..
30	Edison Elec	267¼	267¼	267¼	268
15	Galv H pf	10	10	10	10
100	Gen Elec Sp	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
200	Globe	10½	10	10½	..
10	Loew's Thea	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9½
10	Loew's Thea	9¾	9¾	9	9½
200	Mass Util	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7¼
50	Nash	33½	33⅛	33⅛	..
100	Nat Ser	4	3⅝	3⅝	4¼
10	NE So M pf	145	145	145	145
10	New River	6	6	6	..
300	No Butte	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
11	Old Colony	140	140	140	..
100	Pac Mills	22	22	22	..
100	Pub Util	16¼	15¾	16¼	..
25	Quincy Min	12½	12½	12½	..
50	So Sur	10	10	10	10
25	Sull Mach	42½	42¼	42¼	43½
35	Torrington	55	54¼	54½	55
75	Uni Found	15⅞	15½	15½	15¾
75	Uni Shoe	65⅜	65⅜	65⅜	65½
5	US & Over	19	19	19	..
332	Util Hydro	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8½
8	Waltham ppf	91½	91½	91½	..
100	Westfield	24	24	24	..
	BONDS				
$6000	Amoskeag 6s	78	78	78	..
3000	Chi Jct 4s	93¼	93⅛	93⅛	..
11000	G. B. Theat 6½	100	98	100	..
3000	KCM&B 5s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	..
3000	NE Tel 5s	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	102½

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
Oct.	10.81	10.83	10.70	10.81	10.85
Dec.	11.02	11.06	11.00	11.03	11.06
Jan.	11.13	11.13	11.08	11.12	11.17
Mar.	11.24	11.28	11.22	11.26	11.27
May	11.46	11.46	11.40	11.44	11.47
July	11.60	11.63	11.58	11.60	11.61

Spots 10.85, down 5 points. Tone at close, steady.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
October	10.84	10.84	10.78	10.80	10.84
December	11.02	11.02	10.96	10.99	11.02
January	11.06	11.08	11.05	11.08	11.10
March	11.29	11.29	11.23	11.23	11.30
May	11.43	11.45	11.41	11.44	11.46

Tone at close steady.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
October	5.87	5.88	5.84	5.85	5.87
December	5.92	5.93	5.93	5.92	5.93
January	5.96	5.99	5.96	5.95	5.99
March	6.09	6.09	6.05	6.06	6.09
May	6.17	6.17	6.14	6.15	6.17
July	6.26	6.25	6.22	6.23	6.26

Spots 6.19, down 7 points. Tone at close quiet but steady. Sales 5000; (American) 1500.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN
(Including Texarkana & Fort Smith)

	1930	1929
August gross	$1,858,261	$1,997,574
Net after taxes	514,093	635,729
8 months gross	13,532,998	14,549,988
Ne tafter taxes	3,317,336	3,983,391

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

MONTREAL—Canadian National Railways has placed the fastest steam locomotive in Canada in service on its International Limited between Montreal and Chicago. It will make a speed of 80 miles an hour. This Hudson type locomotive is 92 feet, 5¾ inches long, with 80-inch driving wheels, and weighs, with tender, 331 tons.

AMERICAN GAS & ELECTRIC CO.

American Gas & Electric Company's electric output for the week ended Sept. 13 was 72,750,434 kilowatt hours, a decrease of 6 per cent from the like week in 1929.

A Window in Wall Street

IMPROVING ADVERTISING METHODS

Tire manufacturers and distributors are willing to prove what they say in their advertisements of tires. Meeting with the National Better Business Bureau at Akron, Ohio, representatives of the tire industry agreed to keep tire advertising and selling practice free from disparagement and deception. Proof of advertising claims will be submitted to the Better Business Bureau upon request. Fisk, General, Goodrich, Goodyear, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Seiberling, United States, Armstrong, Corduroy, Cupples, Dayton Rubber, Dunlop, Falls Rubber, Gillette Rubber, Hamilton Rubber, Lee, McCreary Tire, Norwalk, Pharis Tire and Standard Four Tire all indicated their willingness to be governed by the policy of fair advertising as stated at the meeting.

MERCHANDISE IN DEMAND

And now a firm in New York City offers as a good barometer of consumer purchasing power the trend of apparel sales. Incidentally, a tabulation of apparel orders brought out by this firm shows such merchandising to be 6 per cent ahead of the levels of last year. The firm declared that the demand for merchandise actually is heavier than is indicated in most economic reports.

EXIT PRICE DECLINE

The commodity-price decline is again in the spotlight, but this time because it has apparently come to a full stop. Bureau of Labor statistics now coming to hand show that the drop in prices halted in August, when the index remained at the same level as in July. This level is 84.0, based on 1926 averages.

DON'T LOSE ON DOWNS

With the approach of football weather, one is reminded that the sidelines are likely to prove more comfortable than the place of scrimmage. Investment opinion reflects the same idea in regard to the stock market just now.

REVIVAL MAY BE SLOW

In the opinion of John Moody, president of Moody's Investors Service, the approximate bottom of the depression has already been reached. "We are now in the trough of the depression," Mr. Moody said, "and the suggestion makes itself felt, both from the course of the autumnal business this far and from a study of the fundamental causes of the depression, that this trough may be in the shape of a rounded curve rather than V-shaped. I feel practically certain that matters cannot become worse, but the apparent broad character of the trough also forces the thought that they are not apt to get surprisingly better over the next two or three months."

REFRESHING REPORTS

Ginger ale and refrigeration seem naturally to belong together. The refrigeration need not be electric, however, as may be seen in statements from American Ice interests which say that August profits were $75,000 to $100,000 better than for the corresponding month last year. At the same time come reports that business of Canada Dry Ginger Ale, Inc., is improving. For the nine months to June 30 Canada Dry earned $4.64 a share. For the full fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1929, earnings were $5.55 a share.

COOLER DAYS, WARMER PUBLIC

The promise of temperature "20 Degrees Cooler Inside" seems to do less for the attendance at motion picture houses that the realization of temperature a few degrees cooler outside can. Favorable weather conditions and better pictures recently released are combining to stimulate the box-office business. It is felt that 1930 should prove a good year for several of the leading companies.

NATURAL GAS

Confidence in the natural gas industry is reflected in the plan to construct a 1000-mile pipe line from the Texas natural gas fields to Chicago. The project calls for the expenditure of $100,000,000 and is felt to put the stamp of financial approval upon the opinion that the natural gas industry has an excellent future.

SOLVING UNEMPLOYMENT

To overcome the unemployment problem, Charles W. Nash, president of Nash Motors, makes this suggestion: "The one thing to do is to begin building things that people in this country need at a cost which eliminates a maximum of the old, easy-going overhead and brings out the highest possible value at the lowest possible selling cost. Such a manufacturing policy serves to keep American-made products at the high standards we have all learned to demand. It is the one way to increase the value of the dollar to the point where buyers will reenter the market in volume; the one way to put labor back to work and to refill the national dinner pail."

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	3%	2%
Commercial paper	3¼@4	3
Customers' loans	5	5
Collateral loans	5	5
Time loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	2¼@2¾	2¼@2¾
Four to six months	3 @3¼	3 @3¼

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	36⅜c	36⅜c
Bar silver in London	16 11/16d	16 11/16d
Bar gold in London	85s ¾d	85s ¾d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$60,000,000	$1,048,000,000
Year ago today	90,000,000	1,689,000,000
Balances	30,000,000	147,000,000
Year ago today	31,000,000	224,000,000
Exchgs. for week	370,000,000	6,534,000,000
Bals. for week	197,000,000	1,089,000,000
F. R. bank credit	29,674,238	128,000,000

Acceptance Market

30 days	2 @1⅝
60 days	2 @1⅝
90 days	2 @1⅝
4 months	2⅛@2
5 months	2⅜@2¼
6 months	2⅜@2¼

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

Atlanta	3½%	Bombay	5%
Boston	3	Budapest	5½
Chicago	3½	Calcutta	5
Cleveland	3½	Copenhagen	4
Dallas	3½	Helsingfors	6
New York	2½	Lisbon	7½
Philadelphia	3½	London	3
Kansas City	3½	Madrid	6
Minneapolis	4	Oslo	4½
Richmond	3½	Paris	2½
St. Louis	3½	Riga	6
San Francisco	3½	Prague	4
Amsterdam	3	Rome	5½
Athens	9	Sofia	10
Berne	2½	Stockholm	3½
Berlin	4	Tokio	5.48
Brussels	2½	Vienna	5
Bucharest	8	Warsaw	6½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.85⅞	$4.85 13/16	$4.8665
Cables	4.86 1/16	4.86	4.8665
France—franc	.0392 13/16	.0392 13/16	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1394¼	.1395	.139
Italy—lira	.0523 13/16	.0523¾	.0526
Germany—mark	.2383½	.2383½	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1413	.1413½	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296⅝	.0296⅝	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2676½	.2676½	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0129¾	.0129¾	.193
Holland—florin	.4031½	.4029½	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1752	.1752	.1749
Norway—krone	.2675½	.2675½	.268
Poland—zloty	.1122½	.1122½	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0450	.0450	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0059¾	.0059¾	.193
Spain—peseta	.1079	.1076	.193
Sweden—krona	.2687¼	.2687	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1941	.1941	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0177¼	.0177¼	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.3250	.3250	*
Shanghai—tael	.4037½	.4050	*
India—rupee	.3606	.3602	.3650
Japan—yen	.4945	.4944	.4984
Phil Islnds—peso	.4962½	.4962½	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5650	.5650	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.3612	.3636	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.1010	.1010	.1196
Chile—peso	.1215	.1215	.12125
Colombia—peso	.9662	.9662	.9737
Peru—pound	.3450	.3475	.40
Uruguay—peso	.8350	.8350	1.0342
North America			
Canada—dollar	1.00 7-64	1.00 9-64	1.00

*Par unsettled.

MONTREAL LIGHT, HEAT & POWER

MONTREAL—The city of Montreal has decided to renew its contract with Montreal Light, Heat & Power Consolidated, which expires Nov. 1. The contract gives the power company an annual revenue of $600,000.

WHEAT LOWER DUE TO SUPPLY FROM RUSSIA

Soviet Offerings Distinct Bearish Influence—Domestic Flour Mills Active

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—The amount of wheat that Russia supplies to the world's trade this year may not be heavy in the aggregate, but it is a definitely bearish influence at present, as the prices at which the grain is offered are so low that it cannot help but affect the market. Great Britain is the special target for the Russian wheat, having no import duties as have the other European countries to prevent dumping.

Apparently the Russian selling is not only for the purpose of obtaining cash, but also for the more or less deliberate purpose of unsettling world markets and increasing the business depression. Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, declared yesterday that inquiry revealed beyond all question of doubt some very heavy short selling of wheat upon the Chicago market by the Russian Government. He also stated that it would be impossible for Soviet interests to deliver grain in Chicago over the American tariff of 42 cents a bushel.

Liverpool developed a weak tone late in the week, largely on account of the Russian offers and in turn affected markets on this side, recent gains being wiped out, and prices at the close Friday were not far from the low points of the year.

Flour Mills on Full Time

Developments of a moderately bullish kind were shown in cash wheat conditions in this country, but had little effect. Receipts are falling off sharply, as compared with a short while back in the spring wheat country, and the winter wheat run is now moderate.

Flour production is the largest in about two years, with mills running about full time. This is increasing the production of mill feed naturally, with prices tending lower and incidentally affecting the price of corn to some extent. Canadian receipts show a big falling off, and the total movement to country stations so far has been about 110,000,000 bushels, a big amount for this date.

Export clearances for the week from North American were 9,512,000 bushels, the movement being regarded as quite satisfactory, in view of the generally unsettled conditions. European conditions, however, indicate that the import requirements will be much larger than last season, and apparently there is an improvement in the demand for Canadian wheat from the Orient. Outside buying interest in wheat is still of extremely modest proportions, although the open interest is increasing gradually.

Cash Corn Higher Than Wheat

High prices for corn compared with other grains is causing difficulties for the bulls in several ways. High prices are drawing offers of cheap corn to our seaboard territory from Rumania, Africa and Argentina, and it is also reported that Canadian barley is being sold at prices to come here permitting the payment of duty and still show a profit.

With wheat so much under corn for the cash article, the situation for corn holders becomes more difficult even thought current receipts are small, and cash basis continues firm. The main trouble is the impossibility apparently of interesting much outside support on the buying side.

Bulls have been aggressive at times, but lacking support the market has been unable to hold. Toward the end of the week there was a heavy tone, with scattered liquidation in evidence.

Oats have been affected by corn, although there was a good commission demand on the weak spots, prices being considered low compared with corn. Foreign news affecting rye was extremely bearish.

DIVIDENDS

Marine Bancorporation declared a regular quarterly dividend of 45 cents a share, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 13.

Parmalee Transportation Company declared the regular monthly dividend of 5 cents a share, payable Oct. 10 to stock of record Sept. 30.

American Screw Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 a share, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20.

Canadian Fairbanks Morse declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the common, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 30.

Michigan Steel Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 62½ cents, payable Oct. 20 to stock of record Sept. 30. Stock dividend of 1 per cent declared in June is payable the same date.

Household Finance Corporation declared regular quarterly dividends of 90 cents on the common "A" and "B" stocks and $1 on the participating preferred stock, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Oct. 1.

American Laundry Machinery Company declared regular quarterly dividend of $1 on common, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 20.

GUTIERREZ ON CUBAN SUGAR

HAVANA—Dr. Viriato Gutierrez stated that while Cuban sugar sowings had been made this year in about 11,000 caballerias (each caballeria is equal to 33 1-3 acres), this must not be interpreted as meaning that the next crop may be greater than the 1929-1930 crop. All experts agree that the next crop will not be much in excess of 4,500,000 tons, or approximately the production from the 1929-1930 crop, stated Dr. Gutierrez.

CALIFORNIA OIL OUTPUT OFF

The daily average crude oil production in California for August was 605,499 barrels, compared with 606,517 barrels in July, the American Petroleum Institute reports. Stock figures covering all products held by the principal marketing companies at all points in the Pacific Coast territory, including British Columbia, Alaska and Hawaii, at the end of August totaled 181,223,790 barrels, a decrease of 1,032,155 barrels during the month.

CRUDE AND REFINED OIL STOCKS

Crude and refined oil stocks at the end of August in Pacific Coast territory totaled 181,223,790 barrels, a decrease of 1,032,155 barrels during the month. Crude oil output during the month was 18,770,446, a daily average of 605,499 barrels, compared with 606,517 barrels daily in July and 878,495 in August, 1929.

SUSPENDS COCOA COMPANY

The United Africa Corp., a large cocoa producing company, has been suspended from membership in the New York Cocoa Exchange for one year. The suspension was based on a rule of the exchange which requires members to report their stocks of cocoa in warehouses.

WILLARD ON SUSQUEHANNA

Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, has been elected a director and chairman of the board of the Buffalo & Susquehanna. George M. Schriver, executive vice-president of the B. & O., has been elected a director of the Buffalo & Susquehanna.

WORLD ZINC PRODUCTION

BOSTON—World output of slab zinc amounted to 93,185 tons in August, compared with 92,771 tons in July and 96,303 tons in June, according to the American Bureau of Metal Statistics.

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14 MILK STREET · BOSTON

American Water Works Has History of Rising Earnings

Net Up by 600 P. C. Since 1921 and Still Gaining—Water Division Important Stabilizer—Impressive Record of Stock Dividends

By G. R. ERICSON

Article 79

The position of public utilities tends to become better established with the passing of the years due to the monopolistic character of the services they render.

The growth in population assures a gradual increase in the distribution of electricity, gas, water, etc., oftentimes hastened by the establishment of new industries or expansion of old ones.

Among utilities which have shown rapid yet sound growth in recent years is the American Water Works & Electric Co., Inc., the most important of whose activities are strategically located around the city of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Organized as a water supply and land company, it has undergone a change to a holding company which now derives about three-fourths of its gross revenue and two-thirds of its net income from electric utility units operating principally in Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Maryland.

It still controls one of the largest groups of privately owned water works in the United States and through stock ownership some 8000 acres of valuable lands in Sacramento Valley, California, on which are farms and orchards operated in part by tenants under lease and in part by the company.

Rapid Earnings Growth

American Water Works & Electric Company was incorporated in June, 1927, as successor to a company of the same name organized in April, 1914. In acquiring the West Penn Electric Company it obtained a subsidiary which owns 35 electric generating stations with aggregate installed capacity of about 512,969 k. w., 2700 miles of high tension transmission lines, about 600 miles of track for street car and interurban railway service and serving 1341 communities with a population of close to 2,000,000 in an area of approximately 22,700 square miles.

The territory served extends from within 25 miles of Baltimore, Md., across Maryland and northern West Virginia to the Ohio River and northward to north central Pennsylvania.

The city of Pittsburgh is not served but the operating companies practically circle the city, and include a substantial part of the steel district.

The company's income has been increasing year by year, gross rising by 300 per cent since 1921 and net by 600 per cent in the same period. Gross in 1921 of $19,796,313 compares with $54,119,004 in 1929 and net in the former year of $1,320,488 with $7,821,478. Gain in gross in 1929 over 1928 was only 6 per cent but increase of net showed a jump of 26 per cent, while net in 1928 rose about 28 per cent over the previous year. These gains would indicate that the company is steadily increasing its efficiency, since it is saving a higher percentage of net to gross and earning its fixed charges by a constantly larger margin.

Gains Shown in 1930

That the general recession in business this year has not affected the progress of the company to any great extent is shown by the electric output for the first seven months of 1930 which stood at 1,109,481,005 k. w. h. as compared with 1,103,036,730 k. w. h. in the like period of 1929, a gain of about 6,400,000 k. w. h. Energy sold in May, June and July was slightly less than in the similar months of last year but not enough to offset a favorable total.

For the 12 months ended June 30, 1930, there was reported net income of $7,690,612, equivalent after preferred dividend requirements, to $3.82 a share on 1,698,511 common shares. This is a gain of 10 per cent over the net for the preceding 12 months of $6,985,393 or $3.43 a share on 1,687,912 common shares, adjusted to reflect stock dividends. July gross and net were also larger than a year ago.

The showing of the electric division may be regarded as unusually good in view of the large industrial load carried by the West Penn Power Company which serves sections most sensitive to any retarding of business.

Water Works Profitable

For some time the company has been engaged in a definite program to diversify still further its electric load and to foster greater consumption by domestic and straight commercial users, thus offsetting possible declines in the industrial field.

In the last four years the company has been able to improve the sales of electricity to residential consumers to about 600 k. w. h. annually, as compared with 400 k. w. h., and they now stand about 25 per cent above the national average.

The water works divisions have also reported gains, these being the least affected by business fluctuations. Sales in the first quarter were 13,119,000,000 gallons, a 11 per cent increase over the first 1929 quarter.

In this connection Hobart H. Porter, president, has stated in his annual report: "If no dividends were received by the parent company upon its large investments in the common and preferred stocks of its electrical subsidiaries, its annual income from its water works properties and other sources would be more than sufficient to pay all of its operating expenses, taxes, interest and preferred stock dividends."

Water companies serve 218 communities in 16 states and Cuba, having an estimated population of about 2,500,000.

The total of consolidated fixed capital and permanent investment in the system has nearly doubled in the last seven years to $375,800,000, and total assets as of Dec. 31, 1929, stood at $408,300,000. While the balance sheet shows $4,700,000 cash, current liabilities had increased sharply in the last year, so that working capital position had been heavily impaired.

Many Stock Dividends

Quick assets of $15,867,526 compared with current payables of $15,452,736, which include an item of $4,500,000 notes payable. The absorption of new companies, four of which were taken over last year, would account for the decline of net liquid assets which are undoubtedly much improved at this date due to excess of earning power over dividend and other cash disbursements, as well as to the possible sale of some common stock.

Consolidated funded debt stands at $174,682,900, of which $151,107,400 is that of subsidiaries. Stock outstanding consists of 200,000 shares of $6 preferred stock, and 1,730,637 shares of no par common.

Dividends at present are being paid at the rate of $1 in cash and 5 per cent in stock payable semiannually. The old $100 par shares were split into $20 par shares by an exchange of five for one in November, 1924. In 1927 each $20 par share was exchanged for two no-par shares. In addition, stock dividends of 5 per cent were paid on the $20 par stock in 1925 and 1926 and 2½ per cent in 1927.

On the no-par issue, stock dividends were paid of 2½ per cent in 1927 and two stock dividends of 2½ per cent for each of the years 1928 and 1929, in addition to one of 10 per cent in July, 1929. The owner of 100 shares in October, 1924, who held his stock, would today have 1478 common shares.

COLLATERAL LOANS HIGHER

WASHINGTON—Loans on stocks and bonds to brokers and dealers by reporting Federal Reserve member banks in New York City during the week ended Sept. 17 increased $79,000,000 to $3,222,000,000. This compares with $3,143,000,000 on Sept. 10 and $6,869,000,000 on Sept. 18, 1929.

NEW YORK CENTRAL

Cars loaded at stations and received from connections by New York Central Lines for the week ending Sept. 14, 1930, totaled 142,142, compared with 135,892 for the second week of August, 1930, and 180,184 for the corresponding week of 1929.

AMERICAN POWER & LIGHT CO.

American Power & Light Company reports for 12 months ended June 30 net income of $18,679,666 after taxes, depreciation, interest, subsidiary preferred dividends, minority interest, etc., compared with $16,730,950 in the preceding 12 months.

BRITISH FINANCES

LONDON—British Exchequer receipts during the week ending Sept. 13 amounted to £6,674,393 and expenditures £12,626,211. Floating debt on that date totaled £690,605,000, compared with £685,515,000 Sept. 6.

GERMANY ABOLISHES COUPON TAX

BERLIN—The German Government has published a decree abolishing the 10 per cent coupon tax for bonds and Reichsbahn preferred shares as of Jan. 1 in order to facilitate foreign investments.

Associated Gas and Electric Company

Dividend No. 23 on Class A Stock

The Board of Directors has declared the regular quarterly dividend on the Class A Stock of 50 cents per share payable November 1, 1930, in Class A Stock at the rate of 1/40th of one share of Class A Stock for each share held of record at the close of business September 30, 1930.

Scrip for fractional shares will not be delivered, but will be credited to the stockholder's account until a full share has accumulated. Stockholders can purchase sufficient additional scrip to complete full shares.

Payment in stock will be made to all stockholders entitled thereto who do not, on or before October 15, 1930, request payment in cash. This does not apply to those who have heretofore filed permanent dividend orders.

M. C. O'KEEFFE, Secretary.
September 16, 1930.

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D. C. HEATH & COMPANY
BOSTON
PREFERRED DIVIDEND 30

The regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent has been declared by the Directors of this Corporation, payable September 30, 1930, to preferred stockholders of record September 27. Checks will be mailed. M. B. PERRY, Treasurer.

CHICAGO STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last Sep.19	Last Sep.18
50	Acme Steel	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝
200	Allied Motor	8¼	8	8¼	8⅛
100	Am Cm Pwr A	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	20
100	Am Radio & T	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜
300	Art Metal Wrks	9⅛	9	9	9⅛
100	Assoc T & T.	69¼	68¾	69¼	69¼
150	As Tel Util	24	24	24	24⅝
50	Baxter Lund	4	4	4	4
50	Binks Mfg A	16	16	16	16
100	Burnham Trad	5	4¾	4¾	5⅛
550	Butler Bros	10⅛	9⅞	10	10¼
150	Cent Pb Serv A	25	25	25	25⅛
600	Cent & S W Util	22	21	21¼	22
10	Chi City of	11¼	10⅝	10⅝	11⅛
11800	Chicago Corp	12⅝	11½	12	12⅛
2500	Chi Corp pf	43¾	43	43½	43½
500	Chicago Inves	7½	7¼	7½	7⅝
725	Common Edison	285	278	282	288¾
150	Consumers Co	5	5	5	5
2800	Cord Corp	7¼	7	7⅛	7¼
1500	El House Ut	42⅛	40½	41	43
100	Gleaner C Har	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
200	Grt Lakes Air	5	5	5	5⅛
100	Hormell & Cp	30	30	30	29
500	Inland Util	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	22
11300	Insull Ut Inv	58¾	53	53¾	56
200	Kalamazoo Stove	51½	49	49	51½
950	Libby, McNeil	15	14½	15	15⅛
700	Lion Oil	18	17¼	17¼	18⅛
650	Mer & Mfr "A"	27⅛	27	27½	28
18400	Mid Utilities	28	26⅞	27¾	28¼
9500	Mo-Kan Pipe	19	17⅛	18⅛	19½
100	Morgan Lith	11	11	11	11¼
200	No Am Car	37	36	36	37
100	Sangamo Elec	33	33	33	34
600	Seab Ut Shares	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5⅞
100	Stand Dredge	14	14	14	14⅝
450	Steinite Radio	1	1	1	1⅛
250	Swift & Co	30	29⅞	30	30¼
400	Swift Int'l	34¼	33½	33½	34⅛
100	Unit C Am pf	11	11	11	11
750	U S Gypsum	44	43	43	44⅛
2550	U S Radio	27⅝	25¾	26⅝	28
450	Utah Radio	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	6⅝
750	Util & Ind	13¾	12⅞	13	13⅛
350	Ut & Ind pf	22⅞	22	22	22⅞

Total sales 394,100.

CONNECTICUT ELECTRIC SERVICE

Connecticut Electric Service Co. reports for 12 months ended Aug. 31 net income available for common dividends of $4,012,574, or $3.86 a share on the average number of common shares outstanding during the period, compared with $3,101,841 or $2.97 a share in the previous twelvemonth.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Canadian Pacific gross for the second week in September totaled $4,715,000, an increase of $67,000 over the like 1929 week. From Jan. 1 to Sept. 14 gross was $118,472,000, a decrease of $24,319,000.

AUGUST PLATE GLASS OUTPUT

PITTSBURGH — Production of polished plate glass in the United States for August was 5,533,368 square feet, compared with 8,336,176 in July, reports Plate Glass Manufacturers of America.

WESSON OIL & SNOWDRIFT

Net profit of Wesson Oil & Snowdrift Company, Inc., for the year ended Aug. 31, 1930, was about $3,210,000 after charges and federal taxes, compared with $3,547,137 in the preceding year.

GAUMONT-BRITISH PICTURES

LONDON—Gaumont-British Pictures Corporation reports for the year ended March 31, 1930, net profit of £319,424 after income taxes, amortization, depreciation, debenture interest and sinking fund.

NO ARTLOOM DIVIDEND

NEW YORK—Artloom Corporation has omitted the quarterly dividend on the common due at this time. Three months ago it was reduced to 25 cents from 50 cents.

CRUDE PRICE ADVANCED

PITTSBURGH — Bradford crude oil has been advanced 5 cents a barrel by Tidewater Pipe Line Company to $2.55 a barrel.

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

KOZELUH MOVES INTO THE FINAL

Faces Richards in Defense of U. S. Professional Tennis Title

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Those rivals of the past two tournaments, Karel B. Kozeluh and Vincent Richards, will once more fight out the United States professional tennis championship at Forest Hills stadium Sept. 20. They have encountered each other in the finals of the last two title tournaments, with divided results. In 1928, Richards came through the victor in four sets, while last year the Czechoslovakian master won the final set after a five-set battle.

The same pair are engaged on opposite sides of the net in the doubles also, with Roman Najuch, the German star as team mate of Kozeluh, while Richards will have Howard O. Kinsey for his partner.

Both Richards and Kozeluh were invincible in the semifinal matches Sept. 19, winning in straight sets by wide margins. Richards was opposed by Harvey O. Snodgrass, who had eliminated Najuch on the previous day, and ran off with the match at 6—1, 6—3, 6—2; while Kozeluh, opposing Kinsey, won from the Californian at 6—0, 6—2, 6—3. Then Richards and Kinsey defeated Snodgrass and Norval Craig, the pair from Los Angeles, and won over them at 6—1, 6—2, 6—3; and Kozeluh and Najuch disposed of Dan Maskell, the British champion and coach at Wimbledon, and Charles M. Wood, the young New York professional, 6—4, 7—5, 6—0.

Richards showed great improvement over his previous recent performances, and held the upper hand against Snodgrass all the way. Snodgrass managed to win one of his service games in the first set, and rallied sufficiently when trailing at 1—4 in the second to win the next two games in his only break through the service of Richards in the match. But Richards came right back to break through in turn, and was never overtaken again. In the final set, however, Snodgrass staged a last hope rally, and held Richards at match point six times before the latter could win the set and match.

Kozeluh had an even easier task against Kinsey, winning every one of his service games, mostly by love scores. In the first set, he dropped three points off service, all in the first game. In the second, he lost one point, on a double fault, in the initial game, and during a rally about the middle of the set, when Kinsey got him on the run, and took two games, the Prague master dropped two more points off service. Six more points went against him off his service in the final set, three early in the set, and the last three in the final game of the match, when Kinsey drew up to deuce before Kozeluh could reach match point. The rallies were long, however, as both players watched for their opportunities to get to the net, and this made the match closer than the score shows. The summary:

UNITED STATES PROFESSIONAL TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES—Semifinal Round

Karel B. Kozeluh, Prague, Czechoslovakia, defeated Howard O. Kinsey, California Tennis Club, San Francisco, Calif., 6—0, 6—2, 6—3.

Vincent Richards, Norwood Country Club, Long Branch, N. J., defeated Harvey B. Snodgrass, Beverly Hills, Calif., 6—1, 6—3, 6—2.

DOUBLES—Semifinal Round

Karel B. Kozeluh and Roman Najuch, Berlin, Ger., defeated Charles M. Wood, Fairview Club, Elmsford, N. Y., and Dan Maskell, Wimbledon, Eng., 6—4, 7—5, 6—0.

Vincent Richards and Howard O. Kinsey defeated Harvey B. Snodgrass and Norval Craig, Los Angeles Tennis Club, Los Angeles, Calif., 6—1, 6—2, 6—3.

N. Y. Y. C. Meeting to Consider Changes

NEWPORT, R. I. (AP)—The future of international yacht racing was believed Sept. 19 to rest with a meeting to be held in New York Sept. 24 by the New York Yacht Club, holder of the America's Cup.

After Sir Thomas J. Lipton's fifth consecutive defeat in his quest for the famous trophy, emblematic of international yachting supremacy, yachtsmen, both British and American, generally agreed that unless the terms of competition are changed the probability of another challenge for the cup is extremely vague.

The four straight victories of Enterprise, skippered by Harold S. Vanderbilt, over Shamrock V, sailed by Capt. Ned Heard, showed conclusively that the challenger was hopelessly outclassed.

Under the present rules challenger and defender must conform to the same specifications in hull construction but they are given entire liberty above decks. This permitted Enterprise to carry a light hollow metal mast and a much lighter boom than were used by Shamrock. Representatives of the British Yacht Racing Association and the International Yacht Racing Union, who will attend the meeting, are eager to have rules adopted guaranteeing a minimum in weight of rigging.

While Enterprise's duralumin mast is not to be specifically mentioned, that material would automatically be eliminated. The chief objection to duralumin is its cost. Enterprise's mast is reported to have cost $100,000. British yachtsmen contend that only a syndicate could afford to build a real challenger under present conditions and that opinion is borne out by the fact that each of four boats built in defense of the cup this year had not one but several millionaires footing the bills.

Another change asked in the "J" boats engaging in international competition is that they be equipped with cabins and full living accommodations. The American boats this year were devoid of all such equipment, but Shamrock had to furnish living quarters for her crew on the voyage over.

NURMI WINS 5000-METER RUN

WARSAW (AP)—Paavo Nurmi, famed Finnish distance runner, won a 5000-meter run here Sept. 19 from Kosocinski and Stanislaus Petkiewicz in 14m. 54s., far behind his own world's record for the distance. Kosocinski was one and six-tenths seconds behind the Finn, with Petkiewicz outdistanced, 28 seconds behind Nurmi.

Missouri Valley Elevens Prepare for 1930 Season

First Week Indicates Nebraska, Titlist, Will Be Stronger—17 Lettermen Report to Coach Hargiss of University of Kansas

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COLUMBIA, Mo.—Having had a week of practice the football teams of the six members of the Missouri Valley Intercollegiate Athletic Association are beginning to indicate what they are going to be like during the coming campaign. Practice was started Sept. 10, five days earlier than in previous seasons, and in a number of cases leading players did not appear until the fifteenth, as usual, being reluctant to leave summer jobs.

University of Nebraska, the title defender, has 65 candidates in training. In general they are not as heavy as last year, but D. X. Bible expects them to develop more speed. It is his second year with the Cornhuskers, which should be better from the coaching standpoint than the first.

The line is fairly well taken care of with players who were on the squad last year and in the backfield, Coach Bible has Marvin Paul, '32, H. S. Frahm, '31, C. L. Rowley, '31, W. R. Marrow, '31, and R. W. Young, '31, who were squad members. From the sophomore ranks Chris Mathis, '33, flashy field runner, Louis Brown, '33, formerly of Creighton, and Robert Manley, '33, are candidates for quarter. Nebraska should present a fast backfield and good passing team. Veteran ends and tackles are back and there is a wealth of material for guards.

17 Veterans at Kansas

At University of Kansas with the reporting of 17 lettermen and good material from last year's all-victorious freshman squad, Coach H. W. Hargiss has a better chance to develop a "Big Six" champion than at any time since his arrival.

Hargiss can start a veteran line averaging 200 pounds with F. J. Bausch '32, center, O. C. Rost '32 and G. L. Atkeson '32, "all Big Six" guards, E. L. Foy '32 and J. N. Sorem '32, tackles, and V. W. Paden '31 and F. C. Ramsey '31, ends. Promising sophomore prospects are T. W. McCall '33, guard, J. J. Brasill '33 and Joseph Zvolanck '33, tackles, and A. R. Stuck '33, and G. E. Hanson '33, ends.

In the backfield J. A. Bausch '31, "all Big Six" halfback; F. B. Cox '31, L. E. Page '32, Paul Fisher '31, and J. L. Madison '32, all lettermen, are on hand, coupled with sophomore Elmer Schaake '33, O. E. Beach '33, and C. H. Smith '33.

Depends on Reserves

Prospects for a winning team at the University of Missouri depend on the ability of reserves and sophomore candidates. Of the 60 men practicing, eight are lettermen, five won provisional letters, 25 had experience as reserves, and 22 are sophomores. S. W. Cox '31, is the only veteran back to return. He and M. M. Collings '32, are the outstanding backs. Capt. L. E. McGirl '31, and R. A. Armstrong '32, who played guard and tackle, respectively, last season, are dividing time at center and the latter is showing up well as a backfield prospect. H. U. Campbell '31, will play his regular position at end and probably do the punting.

Kansas State Agricultural College expects an improved football team though it may not win so many games as last year on account of increased competition. Coach A. N. McMillin has a squad of 65 which includes 16 letter holders. Backfield material is the most plentiful in years and has speed and experience. Veteran linemen nearly all are light but there are some heavy sophomores. Leading sophomores in the backfield include R. B. Helming '33, and R. F. Lang '32, fullbacks; Russell B. Smith '33, quarter; Gerald G. Smith '32, lefthanded passer, halfback, and G. R. Harsh '32, W. H. Cox '31, and K. A. Walker '33, speedy halfbacks. Sophomore line prospects include R. E. Teter '33, and N. J. Weybrew '33, 200-pound tackles. Among veterans, W. H. Meissinger '31, Capt. Alex Nigro '31, Ray McMillin '32, and G. S. Wiggins are outstanding in backfield. In the line, H. O. Cronkhite '33, C. H. Errington '31, J. J. Yeager '31, should star.

Oklahoma Squad Light

With the lightest squad he has had in his four years at the University of Oklahoma and also the smallest, Coach A. C. Lindsey is conducting workouts twice daily in the last week before school opens in an effort to develop a team with speed to offset its weight handicap. C. G. Mills '31, two-letter halfback, is the heaviest man in the backfield, and he scales 170 pounds, and two other men destined to be regular backs, Guy Warren '32, letter halfback, and A. B. Walker '33, quarterback, weigh 140 pounds. Capt. R. H. Fields '31, center, wh played every minute of every game last season, heads the list of 10 lettermen who have returned. Fields faces stiff competition in Paul Young '33, who ranks above all the 18 sophomores reporting. Five squad men of former years complete the Oklahoma squad of 33.

Iowa State Agricultural College expects to do much better, because it had a very disappointing campaign last year. Coach Noel Workman has 40 players in practice, many of them veterans, but he faces a formidable schedule. The schedule, however, is something for which he is himself responsible, and he must have had strong hopes or he would not have undertaken it. Coach Workman has some 17 former letter winners, including Paul C. Trauger '31, backfield star, who did not play last year. R. A. Wilcox '31, star pass thrower; K. P. Wells '32, speedy halfback, and R. E. Tegland '31, third-year fullback, make a strong backfield.

LEADERS GAIN WITH VICTORY

Rally to Defeat Phillies as Robins Are Idle—Cubs, Giants Win

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	86	60	.589
Chicago	84	63	.571
Brooklyn	84	63	.571
New York	81	66	.551
Pittsburgh	76	69	.524
Boston	68	80	.459
Cincinnati	56	87	.392
Philadelphia	50	97	.340

RESULTS SEPT. 19

Chicago 5, Boston 4.
St. Louis 7, Philadelphia 3.
New York 7, Cincinnati 0.
Only games scheduled.

The St. Louis Cardinals increased their lead in the National League race to 2½ games on Sept. 19, by winning their first contest with the Phillies at Philadelphia, 7 to 3. Chicago went into a tie with Brooklyn for second position by winning from the Boston Braves, 5 to 4. The New York Giants made a slight gain by defeating Cincinnati, 7 to 0. Brooklyn and Pittsburgh were not scheduled to play.

The Cardinals took advantage of the idle Robins to go farther out in front. After the Phillies had established a lead of 3 to 2 going into the seventh inning, as a result of Chuck Klein's two home runs, the Cards rallied and took the lead. George Fisher batted for Jess Haines, the pitcher, and made a scratch hit. Phil Collins, who pitched most of the game for the losers, hit Douthit with a pitched ball, sending Fisher to second. Adams attempted to sacrifice but forced Fisher at third base. Collins then hit Bottomley with a pitched ball and the bases were full. Chick Hafey put the Cardinals back in the ball game with a hard smash through the infield, good for two bases. George Watkins followed with an infield single scoring Bottomley, and Mancuso sent Hafey and Watkins home with the fourth and fifth runs of the inning with a double. George Watkins had a perfect day at bat, with four hits in as many times up.

A two-base hit by Gabby Hartnett, that dropped in between Maranville, Berger and Welsh out in left center field, was what gave the Cubs a chance to tie the Robins for second place in the standing. George Kelly then followed with a single to left, that sent Hartnett across the plate. The Cubs went off to a fine start by scoring four runs off Tom Zachary in the first two innings. Fred Frankhouse entered the game in the second with two men out and three on, and did brilliant work for the remainder of the game. The champions made only four hits off his deliveries in more than seven innings and if Hartnett's double had not been allowed to drop safely, he would surely have been victorious. Bud Teachout started for the Cubs, but was knocked out of the box in the seventh at which time the Braves tied the score. Blake relieved and held the Boston club scoreless.

With Bill Walker having one of his good days, the Giants had an easy time defeating the Reds. The veteran left-hander held his opponents to two hits, a double by Cuccinello and a single by Swanson. New York hit timely off Kolp and Rixey with a five-run rally in the fourth being the peak of the offensive. Mel Ott gave the Giants their last run in the fifth by hitting a long homer. Critz, Lindstrom, O'Farrell and Roettger each made two hits for the winners. The scores:

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	1	5	0	0	—	7	11	0
Philadelphia	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—	3	9	1

Batteries—Haines, Grabowski and Mancuso; Collins, Willoughby and Davis. Winning pitcher—Haines. Losing pitcher—Collins. Umpires—Rigler, Moran and Scott. Time—1h. 59m.

AT BOSTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		R	H	E
Chicago	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	5	9	1
Boston	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	—	4	8	0

Batteries—Teachout, Blake and Hartnett; Zachary, Frankhouse and Spohrer. Winning pitcher—Blake. Losing pitcher—Frankhouse. Umpires—Klem, Stark and Magerkurth. Time—1h. 45m.

AT NEW YORK

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		R	H	E
New York	0	0	1	5	1	0	0	0	x	—	7	10	0
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	2	0

Batteries—Walker and O'Farrell; Kolp, Rixey and Gooch. Losing pitcher—Kolp. Umpires—Jorda, Pfirman and McGrew. Time—1h. 35m.

FISHERMEN'S RACE PRIZES ANNOUNCED

The Gloucester fisherman Thebeaud, Capt. Ben Pine, and the Lunenburg fisherman Bluenose, Capt. Angus Walters, will race for prizes totaling $8000 off Gloucester next month, according to an announcement made Sept. 20 by the marine committee of the Massachusetts Bay Colony Tercentenary Commission, which is offering the prizes. The races will be held Oct. 9, 11 and 13 over a 30-mile triangular course, and it is expected that thousands of Legionaires attending the monster convention in Boston will attend at least the first contest.

A comparatively poor year on the banks, coupled with the fact that the boats and crews will be absent from their work for two months, made a race this year uncertain. Because of the international aspect of the contest and the fact that the tercentenary celebration and American Legion convention are being held here this fall, every effort was made to arrange the race between the American and Canadian boats. It was not until the prizes were announced by the commission that the race became assured.

ARMY GOLF IN FINAL

FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kan. (AP)—Maj. E. H. Sutherland, infantry, unattached, and Lieut. J. A. Cranston, infantry, West Point, advanced to the finals of the 1930 United States Army golf tournament here Sept. 19. In the 36-hole semifinal matches Major Sutherland defeated Maj. E. L. Naiddn of the air corps, Washington, D. C., 4 and 3, and Lieutenant Cranston disposed of Lieut. D. F. Stace of the air corps, Dayton, O., 4 and 3.

COLLEGE FOOTBALL RESULTS

Marines 14, John Carroll 0.
W. Virginia 7, Duquesne 0.
N. D. State 6, Concordia 0.
Geneva 25, St. Vincent 0.
Oklahoma City 40, Abilene Christian 14.
Shurtleff 13, Springfield Teach. 6.

CHICAGO DEFEATS WASEDA

OSAKA, Japan (AP)—The University of Chicago handed Waseda University a 6-to-4 defeat Sept. 19 in a 10-inning baseball game here.

U. C. L. A. LOOKS FOR GOOD TEAM

Many Promising Sophomores Expected to Help Two 1929 Regulars

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOS ANGELES—Despite the fact that there are only two regulars around which to build his 1930 football machine, William H. Spaulding, coach at the University of California at Los Angeles, is anticipating the best season that U. C. L. A. has ever experienced. This will be the third year for the Bruins in the Pacific Coast Conference, and, although an extremely hard season lies ahead, Coach Spaulding is confident that the showing of the Bruins will surpass any efforts in the past.

In 1928 U. C. L. A. lost every conference contest. Last year, however, the Bruins succeeded in defeating the University of Montana, 14 to 0, and there are high hopes on the campus of winning at least two conference games this year. However, Stanford University, the University of Oregon, University of Southern California, Oregon State College, and the University of Idaho, are the opponents and it will take excellent football to defeat any of these elevens.

Coach Spaulding, starting his sixth year as the mentor of the Bruin squad, has this to say of the outlook at present: "We have carded a heavy schedule, and on top of that we meet the Southern California in our first game. But the only way to develop a football team is to go up against the tough ones. We'll take some more thumpings this year, but we'll gain experience, and maybe we can surprise somebody. I think I have the best material I have ever had at U. C. L. A. The entire 1929 line is gone, and there will be green men at the beginning of the season; but they're big and rugged. Give them a few games and they will take care of themselves."

Juniors at Ends

R. M. Mulhaupt '32 and L. E. Wellendorf '32 are leading the other candidates for the end positions. While neither played regularly last year, each saw considerable duty. Wellendorf stands 6ft. 3in., and because of his unusual reach is particularly good at receiving passes. Mulhaupt should play regularly opposite Wellendorf. He became a hero last year when he caught a pass and ran to the first touchdown against Montana. It was the first touchdown that the Bruins had ever made in the Pacific Coast Conference, and Mulhaupt's part will probably never be forgotten on the Bruin campus. Other candidates are Winborn MacDonald '33, Beverly Ogden '32, Swen Sorensen '33, and H. E. Stoefen '32.

Houghton Norfleet '33, a 220-pound sophomore, is almost certain to play left tackle regularly. Unable to play his best last year as a freshman, he has trained diligently all summer, and there are many who predict he will return to the form he displayed when he made the all-city team as a senior in high school. His running mate will probably be H. H. Willoughby '33, another sophomore. Willoughby is strong, tall and rangy. If he can develop a keener desire for competition, Spaulding believes that he will be one of the squad's greatest assets. Other tackle candidates are Edward Bailie '32, G. W. Clark '33, R. O. Huse '31, L. D. McMillan '32, M. W. Morris '33 and M. W. Zimmerman '32.

Fast Candidate for Guard

G. W. Jones '33, a sophomore who made a fine record while on the freshman squad last year, appears to have cinched one of the guard positions. He stands 6ft. 1in., weighs 190 pounds, and is exceptionally fast. In spring practice he had no trouble in winning the linemen's sprint. In interclass track and field events he scored in the sprints, weights and jumps. He should be an excellent running guard. While at the Sweetwater High School in San Diego he made a splendid athletic record.

J. C. Remsberg '32, who won his letter last year, will probably win the other guard position. A keen player, Remsberg's enthusiasm, coupled with a year's experience, places him ahead of other candidates.

At center Spaulding has H. E. Oliver '33, still another sophomore. He was captain of the freshman squad last year, and was one of the squad's outstanding players. He is big and fast, and, given a few games of varsity play in which to become experienced, should take care of the center post in good style. His chief competition lies in E. W. Milum '32 and F. E. Wheeler '33.

Captain at Quarterback

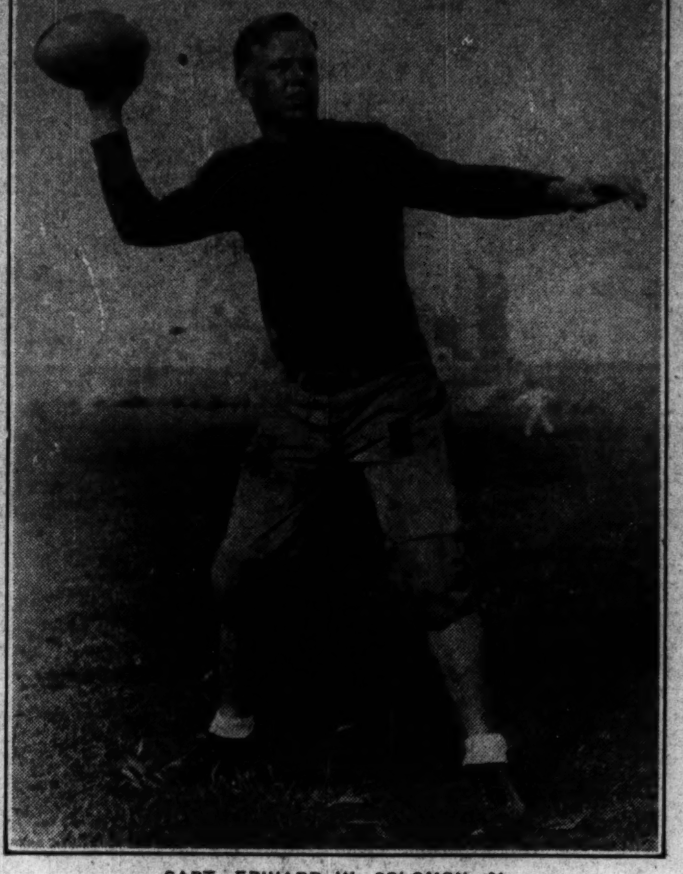
Coach Spaulding has Capt. E. W. Solomon '31, as the leading quarterback candidate. Solomon can kick, run and is a brilliant passer. Possessed with large hands, Solomon passes 50 yards with exceptional accuracy. He will be pressed for this position by R. S. Decker '33, a shifty sophomore, who ran rampant through freshman competition last fall. He, too, is a triple-threat man, and many predict a splendid future for him. He will certainly keep Solomon working for the position. Another candidate is L. B. Bergdahl '33, who was away from the university last year after captaining the 1928 freshman team. He cannot kick, but is a good passer, and is an excellent open-field runner.

J. J. Duncan '32 leads the fullback candidates. A veteran of the 1929 season, and the leading yard gainer of the squad, Duncan should not miss many minutes at this post this year. He backs up the line well, and is the best line plunger on the squad. He has good football sense, is rugged, and is a fast starter. Other candidates are Theodore Dennis '31, Robert Flavelle '33 and F. H. Lowe '33.

Halfback candidates are R. F. Beaver '33, G. C. Forster '31, A. W. Grossman '32, H. J. Guttormsen '32, E. R. Painter '32, Howard Roberts '32, C. T. Smith '32, Ruben Thoe '31, and Dudley Tower '33. Because of his two years' experience, Thoe appears to be certain of one of the positions, while Roberts, in all probability, will be his running mate. Thoe is excellent at running interference, is smart defensively, hits hard and likes it. Roberts carries the ball well, is a good blocker, and is clever.

The Bruins meet Southern California on Sept. 27 in the Los Angeles Coliseum. Oct. 11 they meet Pomona College and a week later play St. Mary's College. Both games will be played in the Los Angeles Coliseum. Cal-Tech is to be played Oct. 24, and a week later the Bruins tackle Stanford. Games with Oregon, Oregon State and Idaho follow on Nov. 8, 21 and 28.

Leads a Coast Conference Eleven



CAPT. EDWARD W. SOLOMON '31
University of California at Los Angeles.

Four New Batting Marks in National

NEW YORK (AP)—Four more records have fallen before the batsmen of the National League, the averages just released, which include games of Sept. 17, reveal. Hack Wilson, Chicago's stellar home run hitter, is possessor of two marks, and has contributed to the making of a third. Wilson, who broke the National League home run record for some time, has added the all-time mark for batting in runs as he drove in his one hundred and seventy-sixth man with his fifty-second home run. The former mark was 175, made by Lou Gehrig of the New York Yankees. The Cubs, led by Wilson, have set a new club homer mark with a total of 160, eclipsing by two the record made by the Yankees in 1927.

Chuck Klein of the Phillies finally has passed the modern National League record for doubles, set a year ago by Johnny Frederick of Brooklyn, bringing his total to 53. The St. Louis Cardinals also have a National League double mark of 334 for the season, passing the record of 316 made by Pittsburgh in 1925.

While not making any records, Bill Terry of New York still holds the batting lead with a mark of .401, and has a margin of eight points over his nearest rival, Babe Herman of Brooklyn, with only a little over a week of the season left. Frank O'Doul of Philadelphia has taken third place with a .385 average, and behind him on the list of regulars come Klein, Philadelphia, .384; Stephenson, Chicago, .373; Lindstrom, New York, .367; P. Waner, Pittsburgh, .366; Traynor, Pittsburgh, .361; Watkins, St. Louis, .360; Cuyler, Chicago, .356; and Wilson, Chicago, 356.

Klein and Cuyler are tied for the scoring lead with 146 runs, with Wilson one behind. Terry has 240 hits, leading Klein by five. The Philadelphian also is second to Wilson with 154 runs batted in. Herman's 48 doubles give him second place. Adam Comorosky of Pittsburgh still holds the lead with his 23 triples, with Paul Waner second at 17. Cuyler remains on top of the base stealers with a total of 35, while Herman is second with 18. Wally Berger of Boston has brought his second place home run mark up to 37.

Despite their slump, the New York Giants retain the club batting mark with a .317 average, while Cincinnati's .973 fielding average still leads the league.

The name of old Clarence Mitchell of New York continues to lead the list of pitchers with 10 victories and 3 defeats for a .769 average, while Ray Phelps of Brooklyn holds second place with a .700 mark gained from 14 victories and 6 defeats.

FUND STARTED TO BUY CUP FOR LIPTON

NEW YORK (AP)—Mayor Walker Sept. 19 received the first dollar wherewith to purchase a cup for Sir Thomas Lipton, "The world's most cheerful loser."

Hector Fuller, a member of the Mayor's welcoming committee, made the initial contribution. The fund was proposed by Will Rogers as a tribute from the American public to the sportsmanship of the owner of the yacht Shamrock V, loser in the America's Cup series.

Mayor Walker accepted the chairmanship of the committee and asked that donations of not more than $1 be sent either to his office or to that of Barron Collier, 210 West Forty-second Street.

TO ADD 30,000 SEATS

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—The governments of the city and county of Los Angeles have just awarded the contract for final improvements to Olympic Stadium, in preparation for the games of the Tenth Olympiad to be celebrated here from July 30 to Aug. 14, 1932. Improvements now being made include increasing the seating capacity from 75,000 to 105,000 numbered seats; the construction of a promenade entirely around the stadium; the installation of offices for committees, officials and juries, and the construction of adequate facilities for the world press and the sports technical department.

SECOND PLACE FIRMLY HELD

Senators Clinch Their Position for Season—Indians Assured of Fourth

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	99	48	.673
Washington	91	56	.619
New York	84	64	.568
Cleveland	79	70	.530
Detroit	72	76	.487
St. Louis	61	87	.412
Chicago	57	91	.385
Boston	48	99	.327

RESULTS SEPT. 19

Cleveland 7, Boston 5.
Washington 8, Detroit 4.
New York 18, Chicago 9.
Only games scheduled.

Washington assured itself of second place money in the American League on Sept. 19, by winning from Detroit 8 to 4. It is now numerically impossible for any other club to overtake the Senators and pass them. Cleveland won from Boston, 7 to 5, and clinched fourth place in the league standing. New York took a firmer grip on third position by winning from Chicago, 18 to 9. Philadelphia and St. Louis were not scheduled to play.

Pinky Hargrave, who was recently secured by the Senators from the Tigers via the waiver route, led the attack against his former team mates. The veteran catcher made three hits in four times at bat, a double, triple and home run. Same Rice made a double and two singles in four times up. Alvin Crowder pitched the entire game for the Senators and kept 10 Detroit hits well scattered. Washington made 13 hits off Sorrell and Hogsett, and delivered better in the pinches. Crowder's team mates gave him fine support, each player making at least one hit, with the exception of Crowder himself. Hayes also hit a homer for the Senators. McManus made two hits for the Tigers, one of his drives a homer. Mark Koenig had a perfect day at bat with two out of two.

The Indians went off to a seven-run lead in the first two innings, an advantage which they held throughout the remainder of the game. Mel Harder started pitching for the winners, but was driven to the showers in the seventh inning. Belve Bean did the relief work and finished. Cleveland made eight hits off Danny MacFayden in the first two innings, at which time they scored all of their runs. Bushey and Durham worked for the remainder of the game and did very well. Eddie Morgan was the most consistent batter of the game, the Cleveland first baseman getting three out of four, one of his hits a double. A two-base hit by Earl Webb was Boston's longest hit.

New York batters drove out 21 safe hits for an easy victory over the White Sox. Ted Lyons, who started for the losers, was forced out of the game when the Yankees made six runs in the first inning. Garland Braxton followed and was hit hard until he was taken out for a pinch hitter in the seventh. Lou Gehrig and Lary each made four hits for the Yankees, with Combs and Cooke each getting three. Chapman and Gehrig for the winners and Reynolds for the White Sox, hit homers. Jolley and Crouse connected with three hits for the losers. The scores:

AT DETROIT

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		R	H	E
Washington	0	0	2	1	3	0	0	2	0	—	8	13	1
Detroit	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—	4	10	1

Batteries—Crowder and Hargrave; Sorrell, Hogsett and Hayworth. Losing pitcher—Sorrell. Umpires—Campbell, Dinneen and Nallin. Time—1h. 55m.

AT CLEVELAND

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		R	H	E
Cleveland	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	x	—	7	13	3
Boston	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	—	5	10	0

Batteries—Harder, Bean and Sprinz; MacFayden, Bushey, Durham and Heving. Connolly. Winning pitcher—Harder. Losing pitcher—MacFayden. Umpires—Van Graflan, McGowan and Connolly. Time—1h. 45m.

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		R	H	E
New York	6	4	2	0	1	0	2	2	1	—	18	21	0
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	5	—	9	13	1

Batteries—Sherid, Holloway and Dickey. Jorgens; Lyons, Braxton, Wehde and Henline, Crouse. Winning pitcher—Sherid. Losing pitcher—Lyons. Umpires—Moriarty, Geisel and Owens. Time—2h. 12m.

LOUISVILLE WINS PENNANT

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (AP)—The 1930 American Association pennant was clinched for Louisville on Sept. 19 by Kansas City's 6 to 3 victory over St. Paul. Louisville lost to Indianapolis, 9 to 7, but the outcome left the Colonels sure of the flag by half a game, even if they lost their remaining two games and St. Paul takes its remaining three.

HELEN HICKS GAINS FINAL

Meets Maureen Orcutt for Canadian Women's Open Golf Title

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL, Que.—For the fourth year in succession the 36-hole final for the Canadian ladies' open golf championship and the Duchess of Connaught Gold Cup will be an all-United States affair, and for the second year in succession Helen L. Hicks of Hewlett, L. I., will be one of the contestants, as the defending champion qualified for the final by a decisive 7 and 6 victory over Ada Mackenzie, the Canadian close champion and the last surviving entrant from the Dominion. The other finalist will be Maureen Orcutt of White Beeches Golf and Country Club, Haworth, N. J., who defeated Mrs. Harley Higbie of Detroit, 5 and 3, by means of a strong attack that started on the eighth hole.

Miss Mackenzie was decidedly off her game, but had she been at the top of her form the best she could have done against Miss Hicks on Sept. 19 would have been to carry the match farther than the twelfth hole. Miss Mackenzie was off the line on several of her wooden shots, but it was her short game that collapsed. Her approaching, with the exception of two or three occasions, was weak and her putter was not functioning properly. On the fourth hole she missed a foot putt for a half and on the eighth she missed one of two feet to lose the hole.

Miss Hicks, on the other hand, played her most brilliant golf of the week and her card of 35 for the first nine holes was one under men's par for the outward journey and three under women's perfect figures. She averaged 4's for the 12 holes. Poor approaches cost the Canadian the first and third holes, and a missed putt, the fourth. The third and fifth were halved, but at the sixth Miss Hicks dropped a six-footer and won the hole when her opponent missed one of a similar length.

A great iron tee shot on the short seventh landed four feet from the pin and Miss Hicks increased her lead with a birdie 2 and she won the ninth with a par 4. She made the turn 7 up and after winning the tenth, lost the eleventh, the only hole she lost during the match. This put her dormie and the engagement ended when Miss Mackenzie just missed a 15-foot putt for a 3 to keep the match alive at the twelfth. The cards:

Miss Hicks, out	5	3	4	4	5	4	2	4	4	—	35
Miss Mackenzie, out	6	3	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	—	43
Miss Hicks, in	5	4	4								
Miss Mackenzie, in	6	3	4								

Miss Orcutt and Mrs. Higbie staged a stirring duel for seven holes but from then on, the winner dominated the game. She missed an approach shot at the first, but secured a half when Mrs. Higbie had one of her several three-putt greens. The second was another half, but a trapped second cost Miss Orcutt the third. Two long wooden shots put her on the green at the fourth and the match was squared. On the fifth Miss Orcutt was in the rough with her second, and hit a tree with her recovery, being on in 4, but once again she secured a half when Mrs. Higbie three-putted. The winner won the sixth, but lost the seventh. On the next hole the Detroit player ran into trouble playing up to the green and then three-putted, and on the ninth Miss Orcutt became 2 up when she was on in 2 against Mrs. Higbie's 3.

The tenth was halved in birdie 4s while both were short from the tee on the short eleventh and took 4s. A short approach cost Mrs. Higbie the twelfth and on the short thirteenth she was short of the green with her tee shot. Both missed four-foot putts on the fourteenth and Miss Orcutt became dormie. The match ended on the fifteenth when Mrs. Higbie took three to get on and then failed to drop her ball with two putts, the winner being on in two and dead with her first putt. The cards:

Miss Orcutt, out	6	3	5	4	6	4	4	4	4	—	40
Mrs. Higbie, out	6	3	4	5	6	5	3	6	5	—	43
Miss Orcutt, in	4	4	5	3	5	4					
Mrs. Higbie, in	4	4	6	4	5	6					

CANADIAN WOMEN'S OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—Semifinal Round

Helen L. Hicks, Hewlett, L. I., defeated Ada Mackenzie, Toronto Ladies, 7 and 6.

Maureen Orcutt, White Beeches Golf and Country Club, Haworth, N. J., defeated Mrs. Harley Higbie, Detroit, 5 and 3.

BOBBY JONES LEADS THE AMATEUR DRAW

NEW YORK (AP)—The United States Golf Association agrees with the rest of the world that Robert T. Jones Jr., is the leading golfer. On the list of the "first ten" announced Sept. 19 for seeding the draw in the match play rounds of the United States amateur championship at Merion Cricket Club next week, the name of Jones leads all the rest.

Following custom the U. S. G. A. compiled two lists, the first in the order of merit and the second, arranged in alphabetical order, to replace any of the ranking stars failing to qualify. The lists:

First ten—Robert T. Jones, Jr., Atlanta, Ga.; Harrison R. Johnston, St. Paul, Minn.; George J. Voigt, New York; George Von Elm, Detroit; Dr. O. F. Willing, Portland, Ore.; John Goodman, Omaha, Neb.; Francis D. Ouimet, Boston; Cyril J. H. Tolley, London, Eng.; Donald K. Moe, Portland, Ore., and Jess W. Sweetser, New York.

Second ten—Frank Dolp, Portland, Ore.; G. T. Dunlap, Jr., New York; H. Chandler Egan, Medford, Ore.; Eugene V. Homans, New York; John E. Lehman, Chicago; Maurice J. McCarthy, Jr., New York; Roland R. Mackenzie, Wilmington, Del.; Max R. Marston, Philadelphia; T. P. Perkins, New York; and C. Ross Somerville, London, Ont.

GUESTS TO PLAY ABROAD

WESTBURY, N. Y.—F. W. C. Guest and R. R. Guest, the former a former captain and star at Yale University and the latter a senior and member of the Yale varsity polo team, plan to play in England and the Argentine in 1931. F. W. C. Guest was back on the United States international four which recently defended the Westchester Cup and both are taking part in the recent United States open championship as members of the Templeton team. They plan to play at Ranelagh and Hurlingham in the spring and then go to Argentina in the summer.

CHICAGO DEFEATS WASEDA

OSAKA, Japan (AP)—The University of Chicago took another baseball game from Waseda University here Sept. 20. The score ending 4 to 1.

Gehrig Expected to Hold Batting Lead

CHICAGO (AP)—The race for the American League batting championship is still on, but Lou Gehrig looks capable of finishing ahead of Al Simmons. In spite of dropping another five points to the pitchers during the twenty-second week of the campaign, unofficial figures which include games of Sept. 17 showed the Yankee first baseman out in front by a margin of eight points over the Athletics' pace setter. Gehrig's mark was .382, while Simmons had .374, with Babe Ruth in third place at .360.

Gehrig also held to two other leaderships. He batted in six runs to boost his season total to 162, while his total bases mounted to 401. Ruth continued as leader of the American League home run race with 46, one more than last week, and had scored 145 runs to lead Simmons by three. All other leaderships remained in the same hands.

Urban Hodapp of Cleveland, made nine hits to lead that department with 214, as well as getting another double during the week to lead with 46. Marty McManus of Detroit, advanced his stolen base total to 23, an improvement of two, while Earl Combs, another Yankee, added two triples to bring his leading total to 18.

Gehrig, Simmons and Ruth were followed by the following regulars: Reynolds, Chicago, .354; Cochrane, Philadelphia, .354; Hodapp, Cleveland, .353; Cronin, Washington, .352; Porter, Cleveland, .352; Morgan, Cleveland, .351, and E. Rice, Washington, .351.

The Yankees' group batting efforts during the period, produced a gain of one point, for a leading percentage of .307. Washington dropped a point but remained second with .304. The Athletics improved their team fielding average a point and continued to head the list with .976, with Washington second with .974. The double play battle between Boston and Detroit was tied up at 148 each.

The individual pitching situation was dominated, as usual, by Robert Moses Grove, star of the Athletics. Grove turned in one victorious performance during the week and his record of 27 triumphs and five defeats, was far better than any of his rivals. Three other boxmen had won more than 20 games. Wes Ferrell of the Indians, had 24 victories and 12 defeats, George Earnshaw, Philadelphia right hander, had 23 and 11, while Ted Lyons of the Chicago White Sox, had accounted for 21 victories and 14 defeats. Grove retained strikeout honors with a total of 196 in 48 games.

CORP. FITZGERALD WINS SEAGIRT TITLE

SEAGIRT, N. J.—Corp. J. H. Fitzgerald of Passaic, N. J., won the Seagirt rifle championship by scoring 192 out of a possible 200 here Sept. 19 on the state ranges under the auspices of the New Jersey Rifle Association. The match, open to all, was fired at 200, 600, 900 and 1200 yards. Second place went to N. Davids of New York with a score of 186.

Sergt. S. B. Kette of Company K, 113th Infantry, New Jersey National Guard, with a score of 69 out of a possible 75, won the Spencer match, open to all, and fired at 1200 yards. Col. William B. Martin of Elizabeth, N. J., was second with a score of 68.

Capt. H. W. Amundson, of Plainfield, was the victor in the Seagirt pistol championship with a score of 181. Second place went to R. H. Lummis of Roselle Park, N. J. He scored 173.

SIDELINES

HARVARD is to have a new clock that will benefit spectators at the football games this fall. It is a large affair, 10 feet in diameter, and so placed as to be in sight of all. It will clock each minute as play progresses and will be operated from the Harvard players bench. The clock is the gift of Stephen V. R. Crosby, Harvard '91, and a varsity end during his undergraduate days.

Early scrimmage has put 10 of the Crimson varsity out of action for varying times, but none for long. Coach Horween is certainly planning to use the forward and lateral passes plenty this season and is spending considerable time in perfecting them.

Fielding H. Yost and Judge Heston viewed the initial practice of the Michigan Wolverines with two candidates of especial interest to them—Fielding H. Yost Jr. and Willie Heston Jr.

GUDAHL LEADS AT ST. LOUIS

ST. LOUIS (AP)—The "big shots" of professional golf and some of the leading amateurs went out Sept. 20 in an attempt to overhaul an "unknown," an 18-year-old youth, Ralph Gudahl of Dallas, Tex., who paced the field Sept. 19 in the opening round of the $10,000 St. Louis open. Gudahl, a fee-course professional, so little known that his name was only in the entry list, circled the course with a brilliant 66, a dozen strokes under par. Gudahl had six birdies and broke even par on the other holes. One stroke behind came two of the tournament favorites, Tommy Armour and Harry Cooper. Ed Dudley, Abe Espinosa and Eddie Williams of Cleveland completed the list of those under 70, each turning in a 69.

DRIVING DATE POSTPONED

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Postponement of the national open driving championship at the Municipal Stadium, in which many leading golfers are entered, from Sept. 24 until the night of Sept. 30, has been announced. It has also been announced that arrangements have been made with the amateur status and conduct committee of the United States Golf Association by which ranking amateur stars may compete in the driving contest without jeopardizing their amateur status.

SUDANETTE SHIRTS

—for the smartly dressed man!

No wonder shirts of Sudanette are popular! They launder so beautifully, retain their silk-like lustre indefinitely—and wear and wear and wear! Available in white or in any of the popular colors. Ask for them by name, at your favorite store.

SUDANETTE CO. Incorporated — NEW BEDFORD Mass.

ITALY STARTS RELIEF PLANS FOR 200,000

(Continued from Page 1)

employed, they maintain it represents a net loss to the national economy. The Fascist method of promoting public works on a large scale to provide occupation to unemployed represents a real and permanent addition to the nation's wealth.

The Italian Government's program for the relief of unemployment during the autumn and winter includes the construction of numerous public buildings, housing accommodation for postal and railway workers in about 50 towns, aggregating together 168,000,000 lire. The Ministry of Communications will push forward a program for railway construction and improvements estimated to give occupation to about 15,000 men. Over 1000 kilometers of new roads will be constructed, while several millions are to be spent on repairing existing roads.

Roads and Railroads

Urgent public works to be begun include schemes of hydraulic development in several cities of the north; a special appropriation of 20,000,000 lire has been made for the development of Sardinia and 40,000,000 are to be spent on the new railway between Florence and Bologna. The Air Ministry has approved a big program to improve and extend Italian airdromes, giving work to about 6000 workmen. In addition, military works, involving a total expenditure of 267,000,000 lire, will be effected in Piedmont, Liguria, Istria and Venezia Julia, which are all frontier zones.

The various local authorities, too, have approved important schemes of public works to be undertaken during the winter. In Rome employment will be given to about 7000 men, who will be engaged in the construction of new schools, markets, cheap dwelling-houses, road repairs and archæological improvements. Other Italian towns, such as Turin, Milan, Genoa and Naples, have also approved similar unemployment relief schemes.

Large Public Works in Greece Found Able to Absorb Unemployed

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATHENS—Greece, like many other countries, has its army of unemployed, which the labor organizations claim to be very large and the Conservatives very insignificant. It seems that both sides exaggerate. Neither of them has exact statistics.

A labor delegation recently asked the Minister of National Economy to take effective measures to give assistance to what it called the large number of unemployed. Among the measures urged was the establishment of an unemployment fund, similar to that existing in other countries.

A leading Athenian paper made a private investigation into the question and announced that there was no unemployment crisis in Greece, adding that political motives were back of the labor organizations' demands.

The establishment of an unemployment fund, it is argued, would contribute toward forming an army of idle and parasitic people. The United States, it was pointed out, had not adopted the dole system. England and other countries, it was maintained, had realized its disadvantages.

The Minister of National Economy explained that organizations such as those that are carrying on the work of rehabilitation of the country, by means of irrigation and reclamation works, road and railroad building, have asked him to help them in finding workers for their undertakings. And it has, he declares, been almost impossible to satisfy all of them, because the country has so few workers left without employment.

The Governor-General of Epirus had recently asked the Central Government to authorize him to employ Albanian workers on road building; in Macedonia the local authorities asked for Serbian woodcutters, and in Thessaly Albanian cultivators were wanted to work in the fields.

Competent authorities, however, maintain that the number of the unemployed is quite big, but the category of the workless does not include the classes whose cause the labor representatives claim to champion. It is the professional classes, it is declared, that are suffering from unemployment. Owing to the contraction or suppression of many commercial and banking houses as a consequence of the actual economic slump, a great number of people have been thrown out of work, and there are many among the new generation graduated from colleges and universities and commercial schools whom society is as yet incapable of absorbing.

Further, there is the movement from the countryside to the towns. People attracted by prospects of easy gains, pour into towns and increase the army of the voluntary unemployed.

ENTERPRISE MAY RACE SHAMROCK IN ALIEN WATERS

(Continued from Page 1)

Northern Yacht Club, whose representative the cutter Thistle was defeated in the seventh match for the America's Cup.

Throw Vase Open to World

The Royal Cork and the Royal Northern hold their trophies strictly as club affairs, but last spring the Royal Yacht Squadron decided to throw its golden vase, said to be worth £500 or $2500, open to the world for major yachts. Word of this sportsmanlike action by one of the most exclusive yachting organizations in the world, was received here this week, and American yachtsmen at once began to plan for another international yachting contest, this time in British waters.

The Yankee and Enterprise are both out of commission at Bristol, R. I., the latter hauling down Vice-Commodore Winthrop W. Aldrich's white flag, with its blue anchor, at sunset Sept. 19. They are stanchly built ships, conforming to Lloyd's requirements in every way, and fully able to make the transatlantic voyage next spring or early in the summer. It is possible that they may be joined by the Whirlwind, which, it is understood, Landon K. Thorne now owns personally.

The American yachts will be hardly able to reach England in time for the early races on the British circuit; but one or two of them should be able to sail over the Royal Ulster Yacht Club course off Belfast Lough, early in July, where the America's Cup might have been defended.

The date of the races for the King's Cup off Cowes has not been fixed, but it is believed that it will immediately follow Cowes week, which usually comes early in August.

Not Successful Abroad

American major yachts have never been much of a success in British waters, following the victory of the America, which by the way won the cup by a margin of eight minutes over the Aurora. Two years later the New York sloop Sylvie, afterward a schooner, sailed a few races in England without winning many prizes.

A few years after the Civil War the New York schooner Sappho went abroad and was soundly thrashed in a race for the Queen's Cup. She did defeat the Cambria two years later in three races in the English Channel, in two of which the latter withdrew. The Dauntless went abroad in 1870 and was beaten by the Cambria in a transatlantic contest in July from Queenstown to New York.

In 1893 the cutter Navahoe, owned by Royal Phelps Carroll of Baltimore and built much on the same lines as the Colonial and Vigilant, the Herreshoff cup boats that year, essayed to bring back the Brenton's Reef and Cape May cups, which the cutter Genesta had carried off eight years before. She did win the Brenton's Reef trophy, from the Britannia which had just come out that year and which carried the colors of the Prince of Wales, afterward Edward VII, but in the race for the Cape May Cup, the Britannia gave her a sound beating, as she did in nearly every one of the dozen races which these two yachts sailed in England. The successful cup defender Vigilant, which turned back Lord Dunraven's Valkyrie II in 1893, went across in 1894 and scarcely won a race, the Britannia taking her measure as she had done with the Navahoe.

Cup Comes Back to New York

The Cape May Cup was returned to the New York Yacht Club in 1904, and has been raced, together with the Brenton's Reef trophy, half a dozen times in American waters, and it was hoped that the Shamrock V would challenge for them following the America's Cup series, for they are well worth winning.

If the Yankee and Enterprise go abroad next year, they will have a chance of meeting the same yachts against which the Shamrock V contended in the 21 races which she sailed on the British circuit early in the season. These boats were the 40-year-old Britannia, the 20-year-old Lulworth, and the White Heather all much larger, but probably much slower yachts, as well as the Cambria and Candida. It is quite likely that the American yachtsmen will follow the gesture of Sir Thomas J. Lipton and decline to accept time from the larger yachts; in other words, they will meet them on a flat basis, just as the Shamrock V and Enterprise sailed flat in the recent series.

Donations to Lipton Cup Fund Flowing In

NEW YORK (AP)—Will Rogers started something when he suggested Americans give a dollar each to purchase a loving cup for Sir Thomas Lipton, five times an unsuccessful challenger for the $42 America's Cup, premier of yachting trophies.

Mayor Walker, suggested by Rogers as custodian of the fund, had received more than 100 letters Sept. 20 containing contributions, and more were coming in every mail.

The office of Barron G. Collier, the Mayor's fishing companion named as treasurer of the fund, and several New York newspapers were also getting contributions.

Brazil to Promote Local Settlements

RIO GRANDE, Brazil (By U. P.)—Establishment of a Government bureau to furnish information for immigrants wishing to settle in this state, fourth largest in Brazil, and for the purchase of land for foreign colonies, is being contemplated by the State Government, Anibal Peterson, federal immigration officer, announced recently.

The bureau will also serve to make connections between the settlers and persons desirous of selling land, Mr. Peterson said. Other improvements designed to attract immigrants are contemplated.

"At present there are no immigrant lodging houses in this state," Mr. Peterson continued. "Also there is no agreement between the State Government and the Federal Government regarding receiving and localizing immigrants, so that at present the railroad fares of the new colonists to this state are often paid by the Federal Government."

Despite the fact that the expenses of transportation and settlement must be borne by the colonists under present conditions, since 1927 12,600 immigrants have entered the state through the ports of Rio Grande and Porto Alegre. During the first four months this year 2450 Germans, 1200 Poles and 1120 German-Russians entered the state and settled in the rapidly growing foreign colonies at Erechim, Cruz Alta, Palmeira, Santo Angelo and Santa Rosa.

AIR MAIL CONTRACTS AUTHORIZED IN CUBA

HAVANA, Cuba (By U. P.)—President Machado signed a decree Sept. 18 authorizing the communications department to enter into a contract with the Pan-American Airways, Inc., permitting the company to carry all air mail between Cuba and the United States, Canada, Mexico and South America.

A second decree authorized the secretary of communications to sign a contract with the Compania Nacional de Aviacion Curtiss to carry all air mail throughout the island of Cuba.

PHOTOGRAPHERS TO MEET

The Photographers Association of New England is to hold its 31st annual convention Sept. 23-26 at the Hotel Statler, Boston.

BRASS PRICES REDUCED

American Brass Company has made a general reduction in prices of all copper and brass products of ¼ of a cent a pound.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

AGENTS WANTED

SELL finest quality personal Christmas Cards and Box Assortments; earn extra money in spare time; experience not required. CRAFTS PROCESS CO., 1001 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

SELL 21-card $1 Christmas assortments, personal greetings, everyday cards; up to 100% profit; experience unnecessary; request samples. DOEHLA CO., Dept. S-13, Fitchburg, Mass.

BOOK PLATES

BOOK PLATES, GREETING CARDS—Individual, personal in character, drawn to your order; sketch with estimate of cost submitted for approval; correspondence solicited. OLD BROOK STUDIO, 2116 Harvard Rd., Detroit, Mich.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE—Large garage equipped for all kinds of repair work; priced for quick sale. 1808 West San Fernando Road, Burbank, California.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 20 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements; your identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

Greenwood's Apple Blossom Cream

A cleansing cream that meets your need. Used for 20 years by many discriminating women. Price $1.00 per jar. U. S. Mail orders $1.25. PHOEBE BOISVERT, 1040 So. Bonnie Brae St., Los Angeles, Calif. Tel. EX. 3404.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WOMEN—Earn up to $7 daily; take orders children's, ladies' dresses and lingerie; no experience needed; pleasant, dignified, profitable work; spare or full time; commission basis; free dresses to producers. JANALENE, INC., Dept. 33 M4, Indianapolis, Ind.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Mountain cabin, 5-room, stone fireplace, water, fully furnished for 6; living room 27x17; in Rocky Mountains, near National Park and all highways; open for inspection until September 23. For further information write S-40, The Christian Science Monitor, 1058 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

IN LOS ANGELES CO.—For sale, 96 acres in orchard, pears, apples, miscellaneous; 2 houses, 6 and 4 rooms, large barn, packing shed, 3 wells; on main highway; road under construction will make it 35 miles to Los Angeles; reasonable terms. OWNER, P. O. Box 168, Pasadena, Calif.

LA GRANGE, ILL.—100x125 ft. business vacant adjoining busy corner; Hillgrove and Brainard; value $30,000; would consider Los Angeles or Pasadena property in exchange for $18,000 equity. WALTER W. HALL, 490 La Mirada Ave., San Marino, Calif.

LOWER RIO GRANDE VALLEY of South Texas—Improved and unimproved citrus fruit lands in 5 to 10-acre, and larger, tracts for home sites; also tracts of from 500 to 3000 acres available for subdivision; all first-class citrus fruit land and subject to irrigation; all correspondence promptly answered. S. C. SANDFORD, Box 576, La Feria, Texas.

REAL ESTATE APPRAISER

TRUE valuation on Los Angeles and vicinity real estate. R. P. BENTON, 333 W. 2nd, MUtual 8834, Los Angeles. Licensed Real Estate Broker.

ROOMS AND BOARD

HOME, eastern shore, overlooking Mobile Bay; will share my home with woman or couple; located on highway Mobile to Fairhope; expenses moderate; references exchanged. MISS HELEN L. GRAHAM, Montrose, Ala.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

WANTED—Position by man thoroughly experienced in porcelain enamel making and supervision; managed pottery decorating department; good reference for work and character. X-32, The Christian Science Monitor, 1058 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

YOUNG MAN, experienced actor, good pianist and singer, with considerable composing and writing ability, desires connection that can take advantage of these talents, not necessarily on stage; some radio experience, both entertaining and announcing; excellent appearance and personality; college graduate; single; good typist; willing to travel. Box X-31, The Christian Science Monitor, 1058 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

YOUNG MAN seeks position as cost accountant or credit manager with reliable firm. Address C. C. S., 314 S. 4th Street, Terre Haute, Indiana.

TO LET—FURNISHED

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.—Palacio Apts.—Pleasing, homelike atmosphere; 1 to 4 rooms; radio; electric refrigeration; A-1 maid and telephone service; ideal living and shopping location; one block church, cars; just off Hollywood Blvd. 1868 N. Sycamore. GRanite 5178.

LOS ANGELES, Traymore Apts., 428 So. Rampart, Wilshire District—Sunny, delightful one and two-room apartments with kitchen and dining alcove, beautifully furnished, steam heat, daily maid service, elevator; garden adjoining; centrally located; R and H cars and bus to door.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., Westchester Apts., Westchester at Pico—New, fireproof, beautifully furnished, steam heat; 24-hour office service; daily maid service; on car line; cafe.

Local Classified

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APARTMENTS TO LET

BACK BAY, BOSTON
1, 2, 3-ROOM SUITES, all modern, some furnished; no undesirable tenant welcomed; $35 up. SPRING REALTY CO., 131 Audubon Road. Back Bay 4988.

BEACON HILL
122 BOWDOIN STREET
(Opposite State House)
2- and 3-room kitchenette, dinette and full tile (shower equipped) bath. Living room exceptionally large with fireplace. Also a few 1-room and bath.
Phone LIB. 1447 or Apply Superintendent

BOSTON, MAYFAIR APARTMENTS
30-38 HEMENWAY STREET
1-2-3 Room Apartments. Newly Renovated. Office 38 Hemenway Street, Kenmore 9238. Or see Janitor.

BOSTON—Attractively furnished 7-room apartment facing the Fenway, with modern conveniences, two bathrooms; excellent for group of professional women. Apply to 90 The Fenway, Suite 3.

BOSTON, Near Christian Science church—Six outside rooms, steam heat, rent $55. Tel. Belmont 1629-W.

Brookline Two-Family

MODERN, sunny, six-room apartment; sun parlor; with or without maid's room and bath; heated garage; desirable neighborhood; adult tenant. Phone OWNER evening, Beacon 5086.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Unfurnished garden apartments; large airy rooms overlooking Fort Hamilton; 18 minutes city, 1½ blocks subway, 5 minutes golf course; reasonable. Shore Road 7188.

CAMBRIDGE
65 MT. AUBURN STREET
52 GARDEN STREET
37-41 WENDELL STREET
19-21 SHEPARD STREET
Attractive modern suites from one to four rooms, with bath, kitchenette, to rent to acceptable tenants. Apply on premises or to WM. A. McLEAN, 65 Mt. Auburn Street; UNIversity 5077.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—4 and 5-room apartments including sun parlor; all improvements; rent reasonable. 150 North Munn Ave.

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

BOSTON	
107 Falmouth St.	Tel. Commonwealth 4330
NEW YORK	
270 Madison Ave.	Tel. Caledonia 2706
LONDON	
2, Adelphi Terrace	Tel. Temple Bar 1364
PARIS	
3 Avenue de l'Opera	Gutenberg 42.71
FLORENCE	
11, Via Magenta	Tel. 23.406
BERLIN	
59A Unter den Linden	Merkur 6323
PHILADELPHIA	
902 Fox Bldg.	Tel. Rittenhouse 9186
CHICAGO	
1058 McCormick Bldg.	Tel. Webster 7182
CLEVELAND	
1409 Union Trust Bldg.	Tel. Cherry 7809
DETROIT	
3-101 General Motors Bldg.	Tel. Empire 3050
KANSAS CITY	
405 Nat'l Fid. Life Bldg.	Tel. Victor 3702
SAN FRANCISCO	
625 Market St.	Tel. Sutter 7240
LOS ANGELES	
Van Nuys Bldg	Tel. Trinity 2004
SEATTLE	
360 Skinner Bldg.	Tel. Main 3904
ST. LOUIS	
1775 Rlway. Exch. Bldg.	Tel. Chestnut 5173
PORTLAND, OREGON	
1022 Am. Bank Bldg.	Tel. Beacon 8385

Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

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APARTMENTS TO LET

Longwood Towers

Longwood Station Brookline

LONGWOOD Towers provides living arrangements unique in New England. Situated in the midst of its own parklike grounds at Longwood Station in Brookline, the choicest residential section of Boston, it is only ten minutes' ride by motor to the State House.

Accommodations range in size from unfurnished single non-housekeeping rooms with shower at $55 to seven room apartments with three baths and housekeeping facilities at $500 monthly. The Restaurant has become noted for the excellence of its cuisine. Service of meals in the apartments is also provided for. A subterranean garage adjoining the building also provides for 200 cars, with complete lubricating and auto laundry service. Maid service, window washers and housemen are available at reasonable hourly rates. All apartments are provided with artificial refrigeration. A garbage chute to incinerator from each apartment. The modulating vapor system of steam heat; an abundance of hot water. Telephone switchboard service; safe deposit vaults; completely equipped children's nursery—are available.

Visits of inspection to Longwood Towers by prospective guests are welcome.

"Boston's Finest Residential Hotel"

You are invited to inspect the many choice
APARTMENTS and SUITES DE LUXE

In our delightful English Room you are assured of the very best food the market affords.

The Myles Standish

Bay State Road at Beacon Street
Telephone COMmonwealth 4500 — R. A. NORDBLOM, Mgr. Director

A HOME—secluded, private, essentially and wholly yours—with all the little comforts and conveniences that make the difference between a home and just a place to live in—that is what residence at The Myles Standish offers you. These apartments, ranging from one to five rooms, meet with every requirement, being fully equipped for housekeeping. Electric refrigeration is supplied to each apartment without charge. The environment will appeal to the most fastidious.

APARTMENTS of DISTINCTION

Pelham Hall

1284 BEACON STREET
BROOKLINE
COOLIDGE CORNER
ROBT. A. NORDBLOM, Mgr. Dir.
"The Real Apartment Home"

Delightfully located for the lady of social affairs and the business man.

Apartment arranged from one to five rooms to suit the most discriminating. Furnished or unfurnished and available now for your occupancy.

Tel. BEAcon 2430

Warwick Apartments

1454 BEACON STREET
BROOKLINE
ROBT. A. NORDBLOM, Mgr. Dir.

Situated in Brookline's most exclusive residential district, being only an 18-minute ride from Park Street Station.

These bright, airy and attractive apartments ranging from two to four rooms. Toneful colors, attractive fixtures, electric refrigeration, incinerators, self-service elevators.

Tel. REGent 4811-W

The Regent

"BROOKLINE'S FINEST APARTMENT HOME"
1401 BEACON STREET
ROBT. A. NORDBLOM, Mgr. Dir.

The Regent offers delightful apartments of from 2 to 4 rooms (furnished or unfurnished), to meet your particular needs, having usual kitchenette and dinette. Furthermore, the attractions of the very latest improvements make for home comfort; and the accessibility of location should appeal strongly to the business man.

24-hour elevator service.
BEAcon 3080

Cambridge, Mass. University Apartments

17-18 FOREST STREET
2-3-4 ROOMS
RENTS REASONABLE

We give no concessions, but offer real service to quiet and respectable people only. These buildings are located near Harvard Square, contain every modern improvement, including electrical refrigeration and incinerators. See superintendent on premises or call Porter 5666.

CAMBRIDGE
Strathcona-on-the-Charles
Four rooms with porch and bath. Spacious living rooms with open fireplaces, ample closet room, all outside sunny rooms. Modern facilities.
992-3 MEMORIAL DRIVE

Furnished Apartment for Rent
BROOKLINE, MASS., 1680 Beacon St.—7 rooms, 2 baths; price $125 a month. Tel. Asp. 8078.

CLEARWAY STREET *offers* MODERN APARTMENTS
Near Christian Science church
15 Minutes from Park Street
Apply to
Shawmut Realty Trust
65 Falmouth Street, Boston
TEL. KEN more 0482

LINCOLN HALLS
ON THE FENWAY
11-15 Audubon Road, Boston
1 room, kitchenette, bath, and hall, $45
2 rooms (front suite), $75
3 rooms (front suite), $95
Individual Frigidaire, Elevator Service.
Refined atmosphere and courteous service assured under the management of
GEORGE A. GILES
Superintendent will cheerfully show suites at any time
UNIversity 0477

MODERN APARTMENTS
PERKINS MANOR
3 Rooms, $60 to $65
4 Rooms, $70 to $75
5 Rooms, $80 to $90
Just being completed, with all modern conveniences. Location ideal. Perkins St., Jamaica Plain. One minute from Parkway and three minutes from car line. Jamaica Plain, Mass.
Phone JAMaica 4707

Modernized Apt.—6 light, airy, outside rooms, new plumbing throughout, white combination sink and tray, free electric refrigerator; $75. Call any time 69 St. Botolph St., Boston, or phone COPley 1139-W.

NEWTONVILLE, MASS.—Upper apartment, 7 rooms, sun parlor, garage, all modern improvements; 2 blocks from Christian Science church. Tel. A. D. FULLER, 46 Austin St., New. No. 7304.

NEWTON CENTRE, MASS.—Sunny second floor apartment, 2-family house, 5 rooms and sun porch, fireplace, electric refrigeration; rent reasonable. Centre Newton 3390-J or 36 Athelstane Road.

NEW YORK CITY, West 86th—Lady will share pleasant, sunny, 3 exposure, 3-room apartment, 1 block elevated-subway, with another girl (Christian Scientist preferred); $15 weekly. Home evenings 7-8, Susquehanna 6577.

NEW YORK CITY, 208 West 69th—Modern, attractively decorated 2-room apartment, tiled bath, shower, steam, open fireplace, parquet floors, $65-$70; furnished $70.

NEW YORK CITY, 17 W. 95th St.—Large one-room apartment, tiled bath, kitchenette, all improvements; $65 monthly. Tel. Riverside 3951.

N. Y. C., East 57th, near Sutton Pl.—Unfurnished room, bath; quiet co-operative house, elevator; reasonable. Call evenings, Plaza 7719.

RIVERWAY MANOR
BOSTON—Attractive 1 and 2-room furnished and unfurnished apartments, Frigidaire and incinerators; exclusive location; references required. Apply OWNER, 210 to 214 Riverway. Regent 3028—3079.

1-2-3-Room Apartments
IN THE BACK BAY
Convenient locations; Frigidaire and switchboard service. Apply to
Coleman & Gilbert Associates
339 Huntington Ave., Boston Tel. Com. 3212

THE ABBOTSFORD
R. A. NORDBLOM, Managing Director
186 Commonwealth Ave., Boston
A select family hotel in a very convenient location. Apartments of from one to four rooms, furnished or unfurnished.
Attractive Cafe.
Apply to Manager
COMmonwealth 2746

TETLOW HALL
BOSTON; sublet unfurnished my beautiful apartment of two immense rooms, large hall-dinette, kitchenette and bath; ideal for business couple, beautifully decorated, finished in white enamel and artistically papered; will sublet indefinitely at less than original rent. Phone Regent 4266.

APARTMENTS TO LET

THE BRAEMORE
Commonwealth Avenue at Charlesgate West
BOSTON
A residential hotel of distinction combining homelike dignity and charm. Several 1-2-3-room suites at attractive rentals. Convenient to Christian Science church.
CHARLES REED, Manager
Telephone KENmore 4600

The Kengate Apartments
Furnished or unfurnished suites, one to four rooms, overlooking Fenway; convenient to stores, cars, schools; newly decorated; elevators, Frigidaire; refined building; very reasonable. 1303 Boylston Street. BACk Bay 4484.

NEW YORK CITY—Attractive two rooms, fireplace, large, light, convenient. Phone Bryant 0437.

APARTMENTS AND FURNITURE

NEW YORK CITY—For sale, lease and furniture of completely furnished 5-room apartment in Columbia University district; rooms easily rented assuring good return on investment. Apt. 4-West, 506 West 113th St. Cathedral 9089.

AGENTS WANTED

BOX ASSORTMENTS of CHRISTMAS CARDS
An easy, profitable method for organizations or individuals to earn extra money during the fall season. The assortments of 15 and 21 cards in a box have been most carefully selected and offer unusual value at $1.00 per box. Liberal profits to you. Boxes will be sent on approval. MAUDE E. EAGER, Dept. X, 40 Hayes St., Framingham, Mass.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

SELECT customers solicited by young lady with Buick car. Twelve years' experience driving. Center Newton (Mass.) 0890-W.

CADILLAC limousine available for parties going south; also short trips by hour or week; lecture trips; reasonable rates and solicitous attention assured. Malden 0584 (Mass.).

AUTOMOBILE TRIPS

PARTY being organized to motor to Los Angeles, Calif., leaving week of October 1; reasonable rates. H. BRADLEY, 33 Park St., Malden 0584 (Mass.).

BOOK REPAIRING

S. ERMAN, Successor to W. S. LOCKE
Rebinding All Kinds of Books
94 Portland Tel. Haymarket 6243 Boston

DRESSMAKING

EXPERIENCED dressmaker (colored) at home or by day. Telephone Oakwood 2183 (Mt. Vernon, N. Y.).

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 803 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.). New York. Regent 2234.

COMMERCE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU
LEONIE L. WILLIAMS
505 5th Ave., New York City Vanderbilt 2607

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way, New York City. Telephone Worth 2080.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Governesses, infants nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, corner 115th St. Cathedral 3351. New York City.

VOCATIONAL BUREAU, INC. (Est. 1920)—We serve Manhattan's finest firms with high-grade office help; register in person, 9-2 p. m. 105 W. 40th, New York City. Pennsylvania 8389.

FOR SALE OR RENT

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Ventnor—For sale or rent, furnished, attractive corner home, stucco and brick, lawn; ocean view from all rooms; 6 bedrooms, 3 baths, garage, servants' apartment; Sept. to May $1200; May to Sept. $1500. 7015 Atlantic Ave.

ON MAIN ST., CHESTER, N. J.
Business property with dwellings attached; business floor spaces, 36x36 and 18x36; dwellings, one 9 rooms with improvements, one 5 rooms; barn 24x34, 1½ stories; lot 100x300; fruit; vacant about Nov. 1; good condition. WILLIAM STROUD, R. D., Chester, N. J. See Stroud, on new Dover-Chester Road, near Ironia P. O.

FURNITURE

CUSTOM BUILT
Colonial Reproductions.
in Mahogany and Maple
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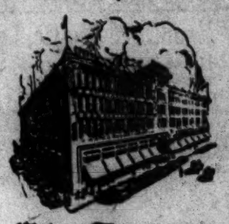

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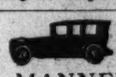

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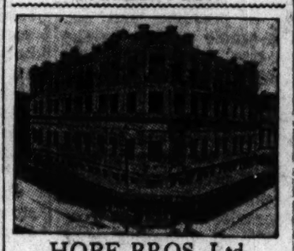

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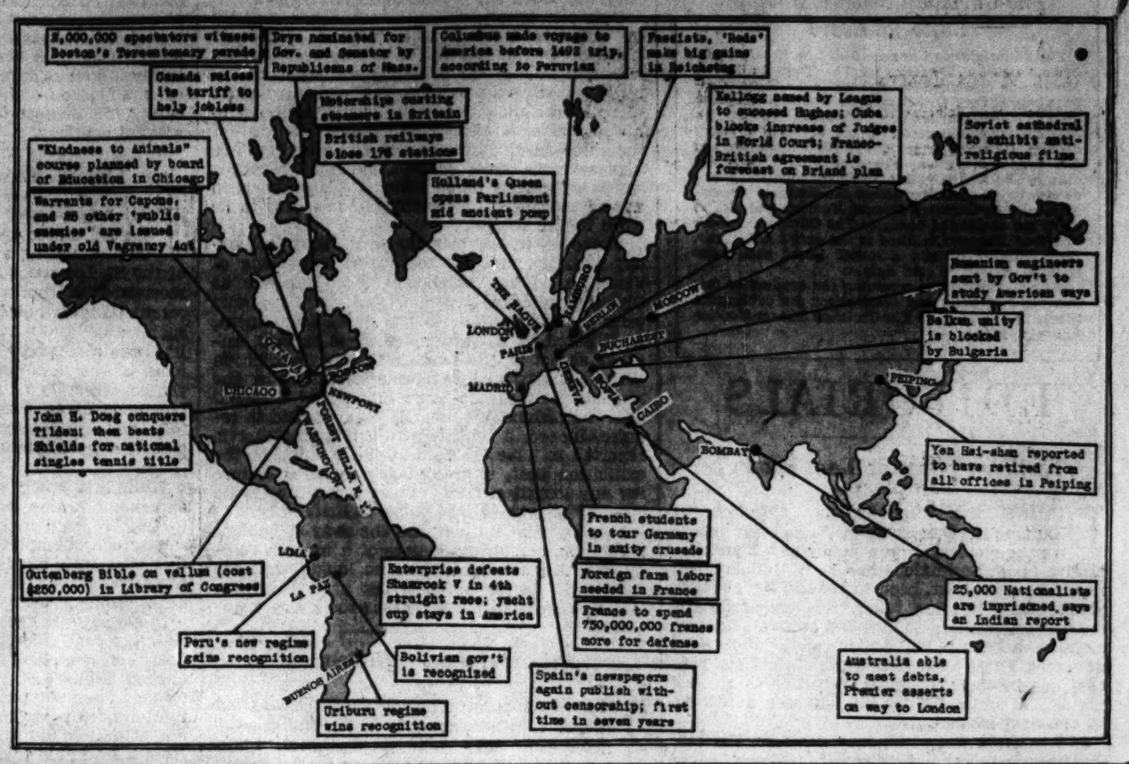
DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance


8,000,000 spectators witness Boston's Tercentenary parade
Drys nominated for Gov. and Senator by Republicans of Mass.
Columbus made voyage to America before 1492 trip, according to Peruvian
Fascists, 'Reds' make big gains in Reichstag
Canada raises its tariff to help jobless
Motorships cutting steamers in Britain
British railways close 196 stations
Kellogg named by League to succeed Hughes; Cuba blocks increase of Judges in World Court; Franco-British agreement is forecast on Briand plan
Soviet cathedral to exhibit anti-religious films
"Kindness to Animals" course planned by board of Education in Chicago
Warrants for Capone, and 86 other 'public enemies' are issued under old Vagrancy Act
Holland's Queen opens Parliament mid ancient pomp
Rumanian engineers sent by Gov't to study American ways
Balkan unity is blocked by Bulgaria
John H. Doeg conquers Tilden; then beats Shields for national singles tennis title
Yen Hsi-shan reported to have retired from all offices in Peiping
French students to tour Germany in amity crusade
Foreign farm labor needed in France
France to spend 750,000,000 francs more for defense
Gutenberg Bible on vellum (cost $250,000) in Library of Congress
Enterprise defeats Shamrock V in 4th straight race; yacht cup stays in America
25,000 Nationalists are imprisoned, says an Indian report
Peru's new regime gains recognition
Bolivian gov't is recognized
Spain's newspapers again publish without censorship; first time in seven years
Australia able to meet debts, Premier asserts on way to London
Uriburu regime wins recognition
LONDON
PARIS
MADRID
MOSCOW
BUCHAREST
CAIRO
BOMBAY
PEIPING
LIMA
LA PAZ
BUENOS AIRES

One Minute Biographies.

Who: IZAAK WALTON.

Where: England.

When: Sixteenth to seventeenth centuries.

Why famous: An English writer, whose Compleat Angler ranks among the great books in the English language. Today we are in possession of few facts of his early life. In the town of Stafford a church register records the baptism of the child, whose father's name is given as Jervis; no more than that, it appears, is known of his parentage. Adopting the trade of an ironmonger, Walton had first a London shop in Cornhill, later another in Fleet Street near the end of Chancery Lane. It was while living in the parish of St. Dunstan's that he became acquainted with Dr. John Donne, then vicar of that church. In time Walton came to know a number of "eminent clergymen," who seem to have valued the friendship of this gentle and kindly angler; and the "eminent clergymen" were most of them given also to the use of the fishing-rod.

In 1653 appeared the first edition of The Compleat Angler, then consisting of 13 chapters. The book seems to have been a quaint, natural, spontaneous expression of a man all whose ways were pleasant and leisurely. Publishing it as he did and dedicating it in proper form to his friend, John Offley, yet Walton continued to add to his rambling treatise; until by 1676 the 13 chapters had grown to 21, and a second part had been added by another angler, Charles Cotton. Additions dealt not alone with the technical aspects of the sport, but included new phrases, fresh poems, anecdotes and quotations of various sorts. Edition after edition appeared, of this book which it might be said occupied Izaak Walton 25 years in the writing.

Its author was twice married; retiring from his business in the city, he had more than one house in the country. Yet he does not seem to have remained in any one of them for long. During the last 40 years of his life his normal existence was a slow and aimless perambulation about the countryside, staying with his friends "the eminent clergymen"—Dr. John Donne, Sir Henry Wotton, Mr. Richard Hooker, Mr. George Hooker among them—whose lives he published; collecting new material for the Compleat Angler. Into whatever labor he entered he carried the same capacity for taking endless pains, the same gentle, reflective outlook on the world, the same devotion to that sport which many men yet hold dearest of them all. But one need not be an angler to enjoy the serene pages of Izaak Walton's classic.

In Lighter Vein

Choice of Play

A golf enthusiast was describing to his friend the varied joys the game afforded him, and wound up by saying, "Do you know, I'd rather play golf than eat!"

"But whatever does your wife say to that?" inquired his friend.

"Oh, well, she'd much rather go shopping than cook!"

Another Ex-Printer

Customer: "Here's a needle in my soup!"

Waiter: "That's a typographical error. It should be a noodle."—*Recorder.*

No Future

McCauley: "My son is going to be a great historian."

McGuffey: "Talk him out of it. There's no future to that job."—*Life.*

A Quotation for Today

TRIALS, temptations, disappointments—all these are helps instead of hindrances, if one uses them rightly. They not only test the fiber of character, but strengthen it. Every conquered temptation represents a new fund of moral energy.—JAMES BUCKHAM.

The Mail Bag

Kaweah, California

Dear Editor:

For some time I have been wanting to express my appreciation for The Christian Science Monitor. I especially like the Mail Bag. It is a wonderful way to gain World-Wide Friendship. I have many correspondents, but am hoping for many more from all over the world.

We are staying on our ranch in Kaweah just below Sequoia National Park. There are two roads to the park and one runs right in front of our ranch. It is called the North Fork road, because the north fork of the Kaweah River runs beside it all the way to the park. The other road runs beside the middle fork of the Kaweah River. The North Fork road isn't used any more because it is the old road, but some day we expect it will be fixed, and used for travel down from the park, as it saves a few miles.

One of the interesting features in the park are the deer. They are very tame and often take food from the camping grounds. The bears also are tame and every day at 3:30 all the left-over food from the park is gathered and fed to them. It is great fun to watch them eat, because there is one old bear who chases all the others away. Up in the tree-tops are many little cubs waiting for their mothers to let them come and eat.

Hale Thorp discovered the park and they still have the old log that he used to live in. He carved his name on the side of the log and they have it glassed in today. There are also all the old tools and equipment he used. He built a fireplace in the log and cut a window in the side.

Nearly all the sequoia trees in the park are named. The biggest tree is called "The General Sherman Tree," the most beautiful tree is called "The Roosevelt Tree." There are some trees that have hollow centers where they have been burned, but they are still living. There is one tree with a hole near the top called "The Window Tree." There is another called "The Nursery Tree," because of its hollow center, and inside there are some little trees growing. Then there is a tree called "The Room Tree," because there is a room in it reached by a stepladder, and there is another called "The Chimney Tree," because it is hollow inside like a chimney. There are also many trees with names of generals and presidents. There is a large tree cut down that is 1746 years old.

At night there is a large bonfire in the park where the people put on their own programs.

It is very lovely at Sequoia National Park and I wish all the Mail Baggers could go there some time.

I am a Camp Fire Girl and am studying Spanish. I am 15 and would love to have correspondents from all over the world.

With love to all the Mail Baggers,
Mauricia B.

St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag, even though I am a constant reader of its columns and I have made many pen friends by answering letters published in the Mail Bag.

Although I was born in New York, I have been a resident of St. Louis ever since I can remember, and although St. Louis is a rather small city, it has many places of interest. In the summer, the most interesting of its attractions are the excursions on the Mississippi River in large steamers. And what jolly times we do have!

After the excursion comes the very spacious outdoor Municipal Opera, where are played all the leading light operas, such as "Blossom Time," "New Moon," "Desert Song," etc. Each week there is something new.

As for myself, I am interested in tennis, swimming, dancing, and fiction reading. I should like very much to hear from anyone in America or abroad, as I just love receiving long letters and exchanging snaps.

Best wishes for the continued success of the Mail Bag column.

Roselle T.

Jefferson City, Missouri

Dear Editor:

This is my second letter to the Mail Bag, and I wish to express my appreciation of the Monitor. I think it is a wonderful paper, and I especially enjoy the "I Record Only The Sunny Hours," the Mail Bag, and the Children's and Young Folks' pages. It is also very helpful in my school work.

I am a Girl Scout and have just been to a Scout Camp on the Maries River. It is about 20 miles from here. The camp was from Aug. 2 to 16. Our camp was divided into four units, and each day there was a different duty for the campers. We had six classes a day—singing, handicraft, swimming, nature, dramatics, and reading.

At our last camp fire there was a pageant. It was "The Life of a Girl Scout Compared to That of a Butterfly." The egg of a butterfly gradually develops into a butterfly and has then reached its height, and so it is with the development of a Girl Scout. This pageant showed the picture of the egg of the butterfly with a Tenderfoot Scout. The second picture was a caterpillar, with two Second Class Scouts, the third picture was a cocoon, with two First Class Scouts. The fourth and most important picture was the butterfly with a Golden Eaglet, which is the highest honor a Girl Scout can obtain.

My hobbies are reading and postcard collecting. I am 13 and will gladly exchange postcards with anyone.

Mary Jewell T.

Oakland, California

Dear Friends of the Mail Bag:

This is my second letter to the Mail Bag. My first one was printed, and it has gained for me, from all over the United States, some very interesting and enjoyable friendships. I would like to correspond with anyone in any country where this paper is read, but particularly in the United States.

I am 16, a junior in high school, and am planning to be a writer, as I like composition, and get my best grades in English. I am also studying Spanish. Wouldn't it be fun to write in Spanish to someone in another state or country?

Since I have traveled in the South quite a bit, especially in Texas, Arizona and New Mexico, I have a very interesting topic to write about in letters.

I am a Camp Fire Girl, and would certainly like to know some Camp Fire sister in a foreign country!

I will gladly give information or pictures of California in exchange for other pictures. Mary Margaret D.

The following would like to receive letters:

Girls

Georgia V. (12), Georgetown, Ky.—Especially from Florida, Arizona and Michigan.

Laura K. (12), Hollywood, Calif.—Interested in French, music and drawing.

Pattie F. (13), Drexel Hill, Pa.

Eleanor C. (14), Des Moines, Ia.—Interested in Spanish, reading and making scrapbooks.

Isabelle D. (15), St. Louis, Mo.—Especially from England, France, Spain and Italy.

Avis M. (16), Melita, Manitoba, Canada.—Studying French.

Betty May A., Amsterdam, N. Y.—Interested in singing.

Wheima S., Cherokee, Ia.

Boys

Billy N. (15), Lexington, Ky.—From boys interested in drawing, collecting stamps and postcards.

Freeman F., Troy, Ala.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Generous Tacoma

(Tacoma News Tribune)
Tacoma, Wash.

NEARLY a month ago, during the gray hours of the morning, a Tacoma family sat huddled around an old iron stove trying hard not to notice the smoking embers of what was once their home. Fire had visited them the evening before and had robbed them of most of their earthly possessions. With hard times and unemployment, the future for that desolate family looked as black as the charred remains underfoot.

But, rivaling the wonders of Aladdin and his magic lamp, a new home started to rise out of the ashes of the old. Lumber for the new home was donated by a local lumber yard. A cooking range, odd bits of furniture, dishes and cooking utensils, clothing and even money were presented to the unfortunate group. A new home was built by volunteer carpenters who stopped to help in the evening during their spare hours.

A few days ago. J. R. Thompson and his family moved from their crowded quarters in a near-by chicken house to the new home erected a few feet away from the site of the former building, at 5712 North Twenty-seventh Street. The new home, although not pretentious in any respect, contains four comfortable rooms, sufficient for the needs of any family.

A Word a Day

Largess

This word, which may also be spelled largesse, means "liberal giving, a generous gift, a bounty bestowed." It, therefore conveys more than either "gift" or "donation."

"Largess" comes to us from the Latin *largitio*, "a bestowing," from *largiri*, "to bestow,"—an extension of *largus*, "large, liberal."

Lar'-gess is accented on the first syllable and is pronounced as though spelled lar'-jes in which the *a* is as in arm, *e* as in jest.

"The philanthropist who gave the college building was praised for his largess."

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor.

What Proverb?

E	N	C	E	S	S
V	T	E	I		I
N	I	N	S	Y	T
I	O	N		T	H
		R	T	O	E
F	O	E	H	M	

Start with the letter "N" in the circle, and moving one letter at a time, up or down, right or left, not diagonally, spell an old proverb.

Answer to Quotation Puzzle:
"I know not where His islands lift
Their fronded palms in air;
I only know I cannot drift
Beyond His love and care."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Tariffs—"Outside Looking In"

DURING the recent general election in Canada the Conservatives based their appeal to the electorate on a policy of a high protective tariff. So anxious has R. B. Bennett, the new Prime Minister, been to redeem his election pledge that he has taken the extraordinary course of presenting to Parliament an emergency measure affecting 130 out of more than 1000 schedules. These took effect September 17 and will continue in operation until such time as a comprehensive and definitive bill has been approved by the next session.

Judged from the emergency measure, the bill threatens to be the stiffest upward revision in the history of Canadian tariffs. Canada, like most of the world, is in the midst of business doldrums. In particular, as one of the world's leading primary producers, it has been hit badly by low prices for its exports. Unemployment is rife. The Dominion has embarked on a program of industrial development. All these reasons would encourage it to advance the tariff. Yet none of them —not even a combination of them—will account satisfactorily for the severity of the Canadian measure. This must be sought in the example afforded to Canada by other nations which have become wedded to high protection, and in particular by the United States.

For many years Canada has withstood temptation to retaliate. It remained moderate and restrained in the face of the Fordney-McCumber Act, which, a severe blow to the Canadian West, necessitated a protracted period of marketing readjustment. But the Hawley-Smoot bill aroused such feeling throughout the Dominion that even the Liberals were constrained to take action. In the last budget before their fall they proposed the most comprehensive measure of tariff revision since Fielding introduced British preference in 1897. In so doing they threw into the discard a policy of tariff moderation which had become a party tradition.

But there was one encouraging aspect about the Liberal budget. It introduced a number of countervailing duties, mainly on farm products such as live stock, eggs, flour, and meats, and, though these duties were a direct reprisal for the Hawley-Smoot tariff, they held out the hope of compromise with Washington. By allowing for the imposition of rates equivalent to those imposed by the country of origin upon the corresponding Canadian products, they were designed to persuade the United States to secure by reciprocal action the reduction of Canadian duties to their normal level.

In the course of the election campaign Mr. Bennett said this was meant to place the making of the Canadian tariff in the hands of the United States Government. On coming into office he pulled down this bridge to a compromise by abolishing the countervailing duties, displacing them with specific duties almost equivalent to those imposed on like commodities by the United States.

The Conservatives are not building up a tariff wall for the sake of reprisals *per se;* they wish to dam the flow of imports which impede the growth of their own industrial machine. It is seldom realized what a rich market for manufactured goods Canada has hitherto offered. The United States, with a total population nearly twelve and a half times that of Canada, imports less than twice the amount of fully manufactured goods annually imported into Canada. Canada's total imports for consumption were last rated at $126.36 per capita, as compared with $34 for the United States. Of these demands on the outside world the United States is the principal supplier, its share of Canada's importations last year amounting to 67 per cent of the total trade. This ratio is sufficient to make Canada the leading customer of the United States, and though the latter buys from Canada more than it buys from any other country, the amount of its purchases is only about half that of its sales.

Canada is now erecting a tariff wall which is expected to close this rich market to many American products. Will not this hurtful following of its own example cause the United States to question anew the value of the example? It now has the best opportunity ever offered it to view a tariff wall, not from "the inside looking out," but from "the outside looking in."

Fashion Follows Phœbus

FASHION, dazzling in color and resplendent in variety, is again, according to recent reports from London, one of the most discussed topics of the day. For the recently opened annual fashions exhibition at Olympia has given every admirer of woman's dress the opportunity of disproving the most extraordinary rumors that have, apparently without the slightest foundation in fact, been spread abroad about fashion's newest vagaries. The perplexed and even perturbed followers of the latest longitudinal tendencies in skirts will, above all, be gratified to learn that London dress designers, true to the British genius for compromise, have at last discovered a way of reconciling the demands of fashion with the exigencies of modern life. The length of dress, they have decreed, is to be regulated by the sun; Phœbus himself is henceforth to be a main arbiter of fashion. Thus in the morning dresses are to be shortest, in the afternoon they will gradually lengthen, and when "brooding Darkness spreads his jealous wings" they will touch the ground and even trail it.

This elemental solution of the vexed problem of woman's dress is not, however, the only notable contribution of the Olympia exhibition, which, it seems, has generally exalted common sense above extravagance and elegance above mere freakishness. Thus the bustle, contrary to all forecasts, is strictly exiled and the rest of the much-heralded revivals of Victorian days are kept severely under control. The muff alone, it would appear, is to be allowed a discreet peep at the interior of automobiles, but is not to be worn in the streets.

Moreover, to convince the world that present-day fashions are not really the imitations of Victorian styles, manikins were paraded at Olympia in exact reproductions of the gowns worn in the eighties, to the great amusement, be it noted, of the assembled dress experts. Another aspect of the London fashions exhibition that has attracted favorable comment in the English press is the large amount of material that the fashionable dress of today is said to require. Indeed, a British textile manufacturer is reported to have declared at the opening of the exhibition that, if present-day fashions endure for any length of time, not only will the textile industry benefit, but the whole of Britain.

So widespread, in fact, has the sway of fashion become among all the classes of a modern community that manufacturers no longer wait for fashion to decree its laws, but are actively in league with it to prevent their too hasty abrogation.

A Tercentenary Reflection

THE Massachusetts Tercentenary celebration recalls rich heritages for which the present generation may well be thankful. Plain living and high thinking practiced by the sturdy Colonists laid a foundation for today's material wonders. Contrasts stimulate one to appreciate the astonishing progress made in 300 years.

One of the great changes is the tremendous revolution in the business of supplying the wants of millions of persons. Harking back 300 years history records each family practically self-supporting with no anti-trust laws needed. Every member of the family labored to provide food, clothes and shelter. To be sure there were a few tradesmen and artisans, but for the most part the land belonging to each family was cleared and tilled to yield a summer and winter supply of food. Cellar, attic, buttery and barn laden with foodstuff served as the chain store. Sheep, the spinning wheel and needle supplied clothing.

Men felled trees, adzed timber, built houses with hand-wrought nails or wooden pegs. Shoes and a few necessities that could not be made at home were obtained by exchanging therefor butter, eggs or a pig.

To get an idea of how the many things were made at home in those days, now so quickly and easily made by mass-producing machinery, a person has but to visit any one of the many historic houses in New England fondly maintained by family descendants who have gathered fascinating exhibits of the crude implements that made living possible in the Colonial days.

In these historic houses we find candle molds instead of electric lights; open fireplaces instead of oil heaters; butter churns instead of a two-pound roll from the store; iron knockers instead of electric bells; feather beds with canopy tops instead of steam heated rooms; spinning wheels and carders instead of a ready-made or tailored suit.

Read what McMaster wrote in the "History of the People of the United States" about the food and clothing of the early American workingman:

> Not only was the food of the artisan simple, often coarse and confined to the bare necessities, but his clothes would be thought abominable. A pair of yellow buckskin or leathern breeches, a checked shirt, a red flannel jacket, a rusty felt hat cocked up at the corners, shoes of neat's skin set off with huge buckles of brass, and a leather apron comprised his scanty wardrobe.

From this standpoint one is more likely to appreciate the luxuries so generally enjoyed today.

Speed With Courtesy: A Need of Today

FRANCE, as well as the United States, is having its troubles that come with the ever increasing number of automobiles on the highways. Although its list of tragedies for the first half of this year does not reach anywhere near the startling total of nearly 14,000, just reported in the United States for the first six months of 1930 as embodying a 9 per cent increase over the same period last year, yet the problem in France, as in America, is steadily becoming more serious.

The increase noted in the United States so far this year is particularly significant because it cannot all be blamed on increased congestion of the highways, for it is estimated that the number of cars increased only about 5 per cent in the same period. What is probably behind the marked increase in accidents is disclosed in an editorial in a recent issue of Le Temps.

Automobiling, according to Le Temps, is a form of sport which seems imperiously to push its devotees to a disdain and a rudeness toward their fellows on foot. Force reigns on the highways, the article says—force without courtesy. Common courtesy and civility, which in essence is consideration for others, seem not to exist for many a motorist, though that same person may perhaps be a model of civility up to the moment he climbs into his car and steps on the starter.

Half seriously, Le Temps suggests a "Book of Etiquette of Motoring"—a sort of Emily Post of the road. It urges, more seriously, that every applicant for a driver's license be required to show, not only that he can start and stop and turn around properly, but that, in a car as well as out, he can be polite, considerate, calm and patient, giving place to others sometimes rather than always wanting to pass them.

There is much in this recommendation which motor vehicle registrars in the United States might profitably ponder. And while it does not offer a positive solution, perhaps, does it not indicate the direction in which we must look for the answer? For in the final analysis, only a change in the mental attitude of a majority of motorists will materially reduce the number of accidents. The driver must control the machine, not be controlled by it. When there has been built up among all motorists a code of ethics of the highway, as scrupulously observed by coal truck operator, liveried chauffeur and driver of every sort, as is today the inviolable code of the sea by every ocean liner, fishing tug or yacht, then there will be safety and tranquillity for pedestrian and passenger alike. For on the sea, when danger threatens, all hands stand by, ready to make any sacrifice to help their fellow beings. And certainly there has never been a greater need for the exemplification of this same code than in combating this menace of the road—speed and force without courtesy.

The St. Lawrence Ship Canal

THE reopening of negotiations between the United States and Canada, with the purpose of formulating a treaty for the construction of the St. Lawrence Ship Canal will probably be received with approval in both countries. In the recent Canadian election both parties advocated such action, and while in the United States there has been a faction which has urged the enlargement of the New York barge canal, rather than the construction of a deep waterway in the St. Lawrence River, both President Hoover and his immediate predecessor supported the latter alternative, and apparently public sentiment is with them.

While it is wholly unlikely that any diplomatic agreement can be reached for undertaking work in time to help in the amelioration of present widespread unemployment in both countries, the fact that such unemployment exists will doubtless strengthen the sentiment for expediting negotiations in every possible way.

In response to the suggestion of Hanford MacNider, recently appointed Minister to Ottawa, that conferences for a treaty should be reopened, Richard B. Bennett, the new Premier of Canada, pointed out that the British Imperial Conference in London was engaging his immediate attention but that as soon as he returned from it he would take up this important subject. It is wholly reasonable to presume that Mr. Bennett will present the whole subject to the Imperial Conference as one involving British interests as well as those of Canada, and will bring back an expression of the attitude of the Conference upon it. No doubt the time which must elapse before any treaty on the subject can be drafted will be useful to the President in considering the personnel of the commission which he will have to appoint. Many issues still exist between the two countries which will have to be discussed and harmonized. The division of costs and the extent to which work on the international waterway should precede or accompany that being done in those portions of the river wholly within Canada's border are both topics on which there must be agreement reached before anything substantial can be done.

It seems probable that both governments would be more likely to set up new commissions than to submit these subjects to the consideration of the International Joint Commission, for the canal itself and the diplomatic problems involved would be a sufficient subject to engross the entire attention of a special commission for years to come. If committed to the International Joint Commission the members of that organization, which has accomplished so much in the past, would be practically estopped from giving consideration to the innumerable questions affecting boundary waters which are continually being brought to their attention.

Perhaps the greatest concrete accomplishment of the Roosevelt Administration was the impetus it gave to digging the Panama Canal. President Hoover is in the position to parallel this achievement by beginning and pushing the task of opening the upper St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes to sea-borne traffic. He has already manifested a determination to undertake this task, and it may be expected that he will put the details of it in the hands of commissioners admirably qualified to deal first with the diplomatic, then with the engineering problems by which they will be confronted.

Yorkshire Pudding, Yo Ho!

FANNIE HURST has raised a hornets' nest in England by criticizing the Yorkshire pudding. To deride this delicacy is no doubt a greater crime than to smile at the Norfolk dumpling, the Nottingham goose, the Dorset Blue Vinny cheese, the Devonshire cream or the Aylesbury duck. But there are some who suspect that the fine broad county of wolds and wool, of factories and farms, of heather and Harrogate, of moor and mill has merely taken "batter pudding," dressed it up a bit, and dubbed it "Yorkshire."

Many countries, many counties, many dishes. Little harm is done if some locality or other puff itself up with the aerating baking powder of local pride to the idea that some dish or kickshaw is its very own. Scotland revels in its haggis. It is largely a matter of delightful local advertisement. For example, haggis was advertised by Robert Burns in the words:

> Fair fa' yer honest sonsie face,
> Great Chieftain o' the puddin' race.

Devonshire is not the only producer of Devonshire cream, but "Devonshire cream" is a permanent phrase. The same pardonable local pride probably glistens round about the Peak of Derbyshire over the tasty Bakewell tart, and Oxfordshire may, in parts, be more proud of its Banbury cakes than of its 'varsity. Cornwall glows with local pride in the Cornish pasty. Yet all English housewives make meat pies and fruit tarts.

Call these delicacies what you will, however, each is good food, and let those who think they originated these gastronomic goodnesses enjoy their glow of pride. A king knighted the juicy loin of the ox, and it is called to this day sirloin of beef. Titles for foods? Why not? Buckinghamshire might well, if she thought fit, speak of her own product as "Cherry Pudding Esquire."

Editorial Notes

Bees have a language which they convey through the sense of smell, according to the senior federal agriculturist in Washington. Probably the easiest part of this language for men to translate is the odor of wild honey in a forest.

From an item in a Boston paper:

> NEW YORK (AP)—The United Textile Workers of the World today adopted a resolution advocating repeal of the prohibition law as an aid to unemployment.

Mistakenly correct!

Even though the Shamrock lost, Sir Thomas Lipton's "sportsmanship" won.

The Old-Time Country Hotel

WHAT has become of America's old-fashioned hotels of which every country hamlet boasted at least one a generation or two ago? Has the trend from country to city swallowed them along with the inhabitants who forsook the village for town? Or has the rise of the ubiquitous tourist home been responsible?

Anyhow they are going, going—and almost gone. But what a void is left by their passing.

They began to put up their shutters when the gasoline age came in. When "drummers" became commercial travelers and used a Ford instead of a livery rig, they could cover a dozen villages, instead of two or three a day, and night found them in the new Giltmore which the Chamber of Commerce had promoted at Oil City, instead of stopping at the Central House in Franklin Forks.

* * *

The old Mansion House stood on the north side of the village green. It was a three-story, wooden structure, with a broad piazza across the front. Venerable elms threw their cool shade about it, and guests and loafers alike lounged in luxurious idleness, with chairs tipped back and feet on the railing. The only time they were ever seen to move was when Katie Hannan came out in the afternoon to sweep the porch. Then, like a flock of pigeons disturbed on the green, they dispersed, grumbling a little. Some sauntered over to the post office, or down to the depot to see the afternoon train come in, but in half an hour they were back to scatter ashes on the clean porch, and Katie had gone inside to peel potatoes.

From then till supper time they dozed uninterrupted, as bees buzzed lazily in the hollyhocks and nasturtiums. Uncle Hiram Baldwin sometimes slept fitfully. By dint of long experience Uncle Hi had learned to brush the flies off his bald head with his straw hat without awakening himself. But once in awhile, when a particularly persistent fly bored in, he would bring his broad hand down on his head with a resounding whack which sent the front legs of his tilted chair down with a thud that awoke both him and two or three of his fellow snoozers, who "never could understand why Hiram allers made sich a racket."

* * *

Inside the hotel in summer the jolly, rotund old stove in the lobby still stood like a silent sentinel awaiting the return of winter. The door was partly open and some of the waste papers which had been stuffed into it ever since the last cold snap in April had fluttered to the floor and obscured the box of sawdust around it.

When the livery-stable bus came up from the depot after the 6:03, Jim Jennings, landlord, mine host, proprietor, general manager, clerk and bell hop of the hotel, abandoned his armchair on the porch and went behind the desk. With one hand he pushed the dog-eared register toward a couple of traveling men, and with the other extracted the rusty pen from a passé potato and tendered it with an inquiry: "Two-dollar room, gents? Go right up to them rooms at the end of the hall and I'll bring your valises up after supper."

Sometimes the leaves of the register got mixed or stuck together, and you were liable to put your name several pages ahead of the last registrants, or a dozen pages back, so that you were dated three or four months ago.

The dining room opened immediately after the arrival of the bus from the 6:03. Miss Olivia Plimpton, who worked in Peake & Sharp's insurance office and "took her meals" at the hotel, always had a table to herself in a far corner from the traveling men. You couldn't miss it, because she had her own geranium pot and a napkin ring which was a souvenir from the Chicago World's Fair.

Why the dozen other tables were needed we never fathomed, for all the diners were always parked together at one table in the center of the room. After giving Miss Olivia a glass of water, Tessie Grant, waitress, always moved directly to the main table, looked out of the window and chanted her litany: "Roastporkapplesauceroastbeefcoldmeatbakedbeans-sweetandsourpicklesappleberryandcustardpie. . . ."

The bread and butter already reposed on the table under high-domed wire screens, safe from the curiosity of ubiquitous flies.

* * *

After supper the porch became the social center of the village. Loungers had learned that enough chairs must be vacated to accommodate the drummers, and anyway the edge of the porch wasn't such a bad place to sit on if the village cut-up didn't sneak out of the back room with a dipper of water and pour it silently and slowly on the floor, where it ran down a sloping plank with unerring accuracy to the exact spot where Cap'n Peleg Townsend was sitting.

There may or may not have been a bar in those pre-Volstead days, but oftener not, for many of the small towns had already gone dry under local option. But if there ever had been one, it still remained, silent and dusty. The soap drawing of a castle and moat in Bavaria on the mirror behind it was worn through in spots. On the bar itself was a showcase bought for $1.40 at the auction after the fire in the Busy Bee Emporium. On the walls hung a poster of the Sunday excursion to Chicopee Falls, the Fourth of July celebration at Hawk's Hallow, the auction sale at Foster's farm, a calendar caption, "For the Land's Sake Use Finley's Fertilizer," and a sheriff's foreclosure sale starting out in bold type: "Know All Men by These Presents," and dwindling down to a microscopic description of "the following goods and chattels, to wit:—"

But upstairs the beds were soft and clean. A strong rope hung handily by the window in case of fire. The room was quiet, and the air was good except when the wind was northeast and blew from the direction of Simpson's Tannery. And even before Jim Jennings clumped up the stairs in the morning to pound on your door you could smell the flapjacks and sausages cooking in the kitchen below, and as soon as breakfast was over the bus was waiting at the door for the 7:48 to Summitville.

G. A. H.

From the World's Great Capitals—Paris

PARIS

PARIS has come to the conclusion that the city's peace is being unduly disturbed by automobile horns, and agitation has begun to have the ever-increasing cacophony curbed. The Paris police are noted for their progressive attitude toward traffic improvements, and it is hoped that they will be able to meet this demand. The growing clamor arising from the use of automobile horns has been particularly marked in recent years, and visitors who have been away for a period invariably comment, when they return, on the unceasing noisiness of Paris streets. In all other respects Paris has one of the best automobile traffic systems in the world. Its wide avenues and boulevards greatly facilitate the handling of this modern problem, and in addition the police department keeps abreast of the growing number of cars. Parisian motorcars, however, except American makes, all have rubber bulb horns which emit a peculiar honk-honk sound. Multiplied by thousands and squawked on every occasion, the din becomes marked. Local press comment is to the effect that the thousands of taxis are at the root of the trouble. It is claimed that the taxi driver is too prone to toot his horn and that regulations should be worked out on the matter. This is certainly a big order for the Prefect of Police, but one with which, apparently, Paris feels he must cope.

Move Is On to Curb Honk-Honks

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The working woman of France is gradually working her way into fields heretofore reserved exclusively for men. Mlle. Viana Mabine, who has been working since she was thirteen years old, is the first feminine iron worker in France. Attired in a workman's smock, she is to be seen on the building of a Paris newspaper at work as a riveter. Mlle. Mabine likes to sing at her work and is a great favorite among her fellow men workers. She obtained her early training during the war, she explains, and liking the work continued with it until she became an expert structural worker.

Woman Expert Iron Worker

* * *

Recently a group of twenty students of the retail research bureau of the University of Pittsburgh made a business survey of the famous large Paris department stores, and their work attracted much local attention. The group visited and studied the sales methods and systems in such widely known institutions as the Galeries Lafayette, the Louvre and a number of large stores on the Grands Boulevards. They were cordially received by French business men and were the guests at dinner on one occasion of Charles Roditi, textile commission house executive. Mr. Roditi arranged the tour of the group through France, following their visits to Sweden, Germany, Austria and Czechoslovakia, studying merchandising and distribution in each country. Prof. Gordon Grant, of the University of Pittsburgh, was leader of the party.

Survey Is Made of Large Stores

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The long work of widening the Pont de la Concorde is approaching completion. Three of the new abutments have been completed and the fourth is nearly so. As yet a good deal of the scaffolding is still in place, but city authorities promise that before cold weather sets in the reconstructed bridge will be open to traffic. Throughout, the work has been carried on without interruption of vehicular or pedestrian traffic, although both were restricted by the narrow temporary passageways. When completed, the bridge will be as wide as the magnificent Pont Alexandre III and, while not so handsome, will be a great improvement on such a busy thoroughfare. There are twenty-two bridges crossing the Seine within the city confines of Paris and all carry heavy vehicular traffic. Pont Alexandre III is the most beautiful and is justly renowned. It is a single steel arch 350 feet in length. It was built in 1896 to 1900, the first stone being laid by Tsar Nicholas II, the last of the Romanoffs.

Bridge Widening Near Completion

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Here may—and then again may not—be a good suggestion for the Congress of the United States. The French Chamber of Deputies has its own motion-picture theater. It is not a very elaborate installation, but still it is comfortable, and has the added virtue of being private. It can seat about 100, and under the rules, deputies alone can attend the showings. It has so far been used primarily to show films that have come under dispute: daring scientific pictures and productions from Russia. It is reliably reported that the Russian showings always bring out a crowded attendance. The Chamber's proceedings have never been photographed by the movies. Numerous applications have been made, but they have all been refused. On one occasion a producer was actually permitted to install lighting equipment, but some members protested so vigorously that it had to be taken down and the cameras were not allowed admittance.

Chamber Has Its Movie Theater

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Paris, like New York, and very much unlike London, has done away with its horse-drawn cabs. A few cabs survive, old, battered vehicles with old-time drivers. Their trade is among the tourists, who find the slow pace of a cab much more satisfactory for seeing the city. Also a few of the old families still preserve the tradition of the horse-drawn carriage. However, while the carriage and the cab are disappearing, the horse-drawn commerce vehicle is still much in use in Paris, and some splendid teams of horses are to be seen in the city. In the country the horse is still the peasant's mainstay for work purposes. Tractors are coming in, but slowly. However, the younger peasants are turning to the automobile and motorcycle for recreation and traveling purposes.

But Few Cabs Seen in Paris

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Paris fashion houses are more and more turning to the practice of giving fanciful names to their creations. One world-renowned establishment, at its fall display, designated its gowns with such characterizations as "Midnight Sun," "Très Parisien," "Nanouk," "Volga," while one beautiful gown of gold and silver brocade was called "L'Ermitage." Wraps, too, have come in for titles, and it is predicted that the custom will extend to hats, bags and shoes.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

The Order of the Universe

IT IS said that astronomers are rarely, if ever, infidels. As they study not only the immensity of creation, but the precision with which billions of suns and planets move through space, the truth is literally forced upon them that this marvelous order cannot possibly have been the result of chance; some intelligence made things so. We may never know from a study of nature what God is; but nature shouts at us all the time, "He is, He is, He is."—*Christian Endeavor World*